The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII.......NO. 7012. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1874. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE MOIETIES QUESTION.

OUTLINE OF THE FUTURE PROCEEDINGS—ACTION ON THE GREENBACK QUESTION DEMANDED—THE DEMOCRATS AND THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The examination of the subject of moieties will probably occupy the greater part if not all of another week. As stated last night, the members of the Ways and Means Committee are unanimously in favor of some change in existing laws, but they may have some difficulty in agreeing upon the details of a bill. The prejudice against the moiety system is very strong, and if a direct vote could be taken in the House to-morrow on a proposition to repeal all laws under which moieties are allowed, it is admitted by those who oppose any material change that there would be a very large majority in favor of repeal. What effect a delay of a week or a month may have is quite uncertain, but it is hardly possible that it will aid the cause of the merchants and traders seeking modifications of the law. Mr. Jackson S. Schultz will conclude his argument before the committee to-morrow, being allowed as much time as he may desire. Mr. Robins, of New-York, will follow Mr. Schultz. Two representatives of the National Board of Trade, Mr. Stevens, of New-York, and Mr. Lewis, of Boston, will be heard by the committee. Mr. Moulton, of New-York, in behalf of Woodruff & Robinson, who were alluded to by Mr. Jayne, will appear in their behalf. It is now expected that after the conclusion of Mr. Moulton's statement, Mr. Jayne will be cross-examined by the counsel of the New-York and Boston committees. Messrs. S. B. Eaton & Hyde have been requested by the committee to prepare and present briefs, and this presentation having been made, after the conclusion of the cross-examination of Jayne the merchants will rest their case. The committee will then give audience to the representatives of the Government and officers from the Custom-houses at New-York and Boston, many of whom are expected before the committee. Mr. A. B. Cornell, of New-York, has already arrived. If the Custom-house officers expect to secure a retention of the moieties which they now receive they must come prepared to overcome by incontrovertible facts and arguments a very strong influence and prejudice that is flowing just now like a tide against the existing laws.

THE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.

The Senate Committee on Transportation now expect to have ready their report by Friday next. The committee has not as yet agreed upon a report. Some time since, after an interchange of opinion, having been unable to arrive at any definite conclusion as to the nature of the report or its recommendations, the committee requested the Chairman, Senator Windom, to draw up a report such as the nature of the evidence and the necessities of the country seemed to require. This report has not yet been concluded, nor have its contents been communicated to the committee. Senator Windom expects to conclude the report by the last of the week, and to submit it to the committee for approval or rejection on Friday next. It is now impossible to state whether the committee will approve or reject the report of the Chairman, and whether there will be one report or several.

THE GREENBACK QUESTION.

Letters are constantly pouring in upon members of Congress from all parts of the country, asking for the expression of the will of Congress as to the issue of the $44,000,000 legal-tender reserve. The pressure has become very great for some definite action. The letters represent that it is of less consequence what action is taken than that there should be action, speedy and definite. Two or three times efforts have been made, by the introduction of resolutions under a suspension of the rules on Monday, to get an expression of the sense of the House upon this subject. Another attempt will probably be made to-morrow, and may obtain at least the majority necessary to secure a call of the roll under a motion to suspend the rules. If the House should be brought to a direct vote it would probably show that the sentiment of a very large majority favors the fixing of the greenback circulation absolutely at $400,000,000.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS AND FARES.

The members of the House Committee on Railways and Canals are quite confident of the passage by the House of the McCrary bill, which provides for the appointment of a Commissioner to regulate freights and fares on railroads. A Western member will propose an amendment depriving the Commissioners of the power to regulate freights and fares, and providing that they shall constitute a sort of intermediary court of appeals between the railroads and aggrieved parties. The amendment proposes to leave the power to fix rates of freight and fares with the railroads, and to empower this commission, in all cases of grievances on account of alleged extortionate rates, to have summary powers, through the medium of the United States courts, to correct the evil. There are indications that the Democratic Party will divide upon this question. It is well known that Mr. Holman, of Indiana, notwithstanding his State rights views, will vote for the appointment of a commission, and it is now believed that he will support the bill in a speech. The bill will also be supported by Messrs. Wolfe, of Indiana, and Stone, of Missouri, Democrats. It is a fact worthy of notice that some of the Democrats who have taken such high State rights views on this subject have already introduced bills asking for the chartering of inter-State railroads with subsidies.

GEN. HOWARD'S CASE.

The Howard Court of Inquiry will begin its sessions on Wednesday. It is now expected that Gen. McDowell will be able to attend the court, as the resolution does not limit the number of the court to five. It is believed that Col. Miles will be retained as a member, making the court to consist of six besides the Judge Advocate.

DISTRICT AFFAIRS.

The District investigation has thus far amounted to very little, and has shown no mismanagement in those matters that have been examined. The fact is clearly established that, instead of money raised for the support of schools having been diverted to other purposes, more money has been paid for schools than has been received from taxes for that purpose, large amounts of which are delinquent and not yet collected. The next subject of investigation will be the failure to pay the Metropolitan Police regularly and promptly. The memorialists, in accordance with the notice given them by the committee that specific charges must be presented by next Wednesday or Thursday, will, it is understood, suggest three subjects for investigation as preliminary to other charges which they have in course of preparation: First, They charge the existence of a paving ring to secure paving contracts, and, of course, they allege a fraudulent connection of the officers of the District Government with the letting of the contracts, and the receipt by them of a portion of the profits. They charge, also, that changes in the kind of pavement to be laid, and in the grades of streets, were made by the Board of Public Works with the same fraudulent purpose. The third allegation is that of false measurements in excavations and pavements. These specifications are certainly indefinite enough in their character, but that makes little difference if the memorialists can sustain them by direct and specific evidence. These charges are not new. They have been made in the "independent press" for many months. There is very little doubt that paving rings may be discovered, and that connected with them may be found people who, from their position as public officers, were supposed to have or to be able to secure influence for obtaining contracts. Whether it will be found that any officer of the District responsible for the letting of contracts has had any connection, directly or indirectly, with the profits of work that has been done, is quite another question, which can only be determined after the testimony is submitted. All the papers are so arranged that any one contract, and the certificates of measurement, vouchers for money paid, and all the papers relating thereto, can be taken from the files at a moment's notice. The memorialists and their counsel have free access to these papers. Members of the committee are also examining particular cases to which attention is called, and nearly all day Saturday Judge Wilson was at the committee-room, calling for and examining different contracts and sets of vouchers. The officers of the District say that they have nothing whatever to conceal, and invite the fullest and most complete examination. If the memorialists have any sensational testimony to present, they will most likely be compelled to relieve the suspense of the public by laying it, or some part of it, before the committee during the present week.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

Gen. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, is now absent from the city. When he returns he will probably appear before the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and present a statement of certain facts relative to the charges against him which have been referred to that committee. These charges are the same that were made by some newspapers last Fall. Gen. Baker's friends claim they are utterly unfounded. The source from which they come does not obtain for the charges very great consideration.

ADMISSION OF EVIDENCE IN PENSION CASES.

The Secretary of the Interior has recently, on appeal, overruled a decision of the Commissioner of Pensions, which, if followed, will relieve Congress of at least one-half of the pension bills annually brought before it. The Commissioner of Pensions has long held that no evidence, however positive and comprehensive, could be permitted to overcome any record evidence of the Bureau. This decision has excluded a very great many deserving cases. Representative Rusk, of Wisconsin, in order to test the question, recently took an appeal from the Commissioner of Pensions. The facts upon which the appeal was taken, were these: The Surgeon who discharged the soldier certified that the disability existed prior to enlistment; but the Surgeon who mustered him in, and the family physician swore that the disability did not exist prior to enlistment. Their statements were substantiated by five of his neighbors and two of his comrades, who swore that the disability did not commence until six months after enlistment. This evidence is supported by the sworn statement of the soldier himself. The appeal being taken, the Secretary of the Interior has decided that this evidence outside the record may be admitted. The number of pension bills now before the House Committee on Invalid Pensions, is very great. It is believed that if this ruling of Secretary Delano is not changed, at least one-half of these pending cases could be relegated to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Pensions and the Department of the Interior without the necessity of special legislation.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE DURELL INVESTIGATION.

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives expect to close their hearing of the testimony in the Durell impeachment case next Tuesday, when they will take the evidence of Mr. Sanger, a lawyer of New-York City, who has been engaged in certain bankruptcy proceedings in New-Orleans, about which the sub-committee heard various reports when in that city recently.

THE BUSTEED CASE.

The testimony in the Busteed impeachment case will also be closed this week, there remaining but one more witness for examination.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE STORY.

The hearing of testimony in support of the petition for the impeachment of Judge Story, the United States District Judge for Arkansas, will be commenced at noon to-morrow, previous to which time a special meeting will be held for consideration of the famous Chorpenning claim.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Judiciary Committee are still working on the Bankruptcy bill, going over it very carefully, line by line, but expect to be able to report it in about a week. They will then resume consideration of the bill for the distribution of the Geneva award, and hope to mature it without much more delay. The pressure of business upon this committee has been almost unprecedented during the present session.

MR. GARFIELD CORRECTS MR. KELLEY'S STATEMENTS.

Representative Garfield yesterday replied to Mr. Kelley's criticism of the statement in his speech concerning the reduction of taxation since 1866 by saying that the amounts of reduction, as stated in his speech, were correct. The only error was the clerical or typographical error in the printing of the speech, which should read "internal revenue duties," instead of "customs duties." The acts of 1866, 1867, and 1868 reduced the duties on internal revenue but not on customs. The error was merely a verbal one, and did not affect either the amounts or the given argument in Mr. Garfield's speech.

THE PROPOSED NEW SHIPPING LAW.

One of the most prominent coastwise steam-ship owners has been here urging upon the members of both Houses of Congress the justice and necessity of the prompt passage of the bill prepared by the counsel of the New-York Ship-owners' Association. In the complaints he presents against the Shipping Commissioner of New-York it is alleged that the shipping merchants of New-York are, under the existing law, entirely at his mercy.

ASSASSINATION OF A MISSIONARY IN MEXICO.

BOSTON, March 8.—The *Traveller* of last evening says: "It will be remembered that the American Board sent two young men to Guadalajara, Mexico, in the Autumn of 1872, to engage in the missionary work in Jalisco. They have been much encouraged in their labors, and it was recently decided that one of them, Rev. J. L. Stephens, should commence operations in Ahualulco, about ninety miles from the home of his associate. He had been very active, and apparently successful in his efforts, and, though there had been a good deal of opposition, he wrote on the 31st of December that it had entirely ceased. But a telegram received this forenoon at the missionary rooms contains the following sad announcement: 'March 2—Stephens assassinated in Ahualulco. Body horribly mutilated.' Thus has fallen a noble young man at the beginning of a most hopeful endeavor."

ENGLISH POLITICS.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT—THE LIBERAL PARTY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 21, 1874.

The new Cabinet is now formed. It will consist of only twelve members, two less than Mr. Gladstone's; and Mr. Disraeli has contented himself with a single Duke. There were five in his former Administration, of whom two were in the Cabinet—the Duke of Marlborough, as President of the Council, and the Duke of Buckingham, as Colonial Secretary. The Duke of Richmond now occupies the place of the Duke of Marlborough, and the Duke of Buckingham is also included in the new Ministry. The Ministers are equally divided between the two Houses of Parliament—six in each. There were six peers also in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, the rest being in the Commons. Both in administrative ability and oratorical force the Conservative Government will be very strong in the House of Lords. The new Chancellor, (Lord Cairns,) Lord Derby, Lord Salisbury, and Lord Carnarvon are all ready and powerful debaters; and the Duke of Richmond, though not exactly an orator, always commands attention. Mr. Cardwell (Lord Rivington) and Mr. Chichester Fortescue (Lord Carlingford) have been sent up to strengthen the Liberal Party in the Lords, but they are both rather tame speakers, after Lord Granville's fashion, and the preponderance of dash and vigor will remain with the other side.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE LIBERALS.

In the House of Commons, however, the Liberals will still be strong. With the exception of Mr. Disraeli himself, and perhaps Mr. Hardy, who is an effective, though essentially commonplace speaker, there is hardly anybody on the Treasury Bench who can be regarded as an orator, assuredly no one equal in that respect to Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Bright. All the brilliancy of the new Government, save for as much as comes from the Premier, will be concentrated in the Upper House. Mr. Disraeli's companions in the Commons are steady, respectable men of average intelligence, who will probably do their work very well, and keep on good terms with the House, but who will certainly not shine in debate. Mr. Hardy, who made a great reputation formerly at the Home Office, goes to the War Office. It is a place that needs a man with a stiff back to keep the military element in order, and Mr. Hardy's back is supposed to be the stiffest that is available. The Conservatives of course sympathize with the officers, but they have to take care that they do not push these sympathies so far as to get themselves into trouble with the public. Mr. Ward Hunt, who was a passable Chancellor of the Exchequer in Mr. Disraeli's Administration, but did not show much originality or grasp of his work, is now First Lord of the Admiralty, where his financial experience will probably enable him to resist the tendency of the permanent staff to profuse expenditure. There is a tradition at Oxford that Mr. Hunt is portrayed in Hobbes, of Clough's well-known poem, "The Battle of Tober-na-Vuolich:

With a start from the sofa came Hobbes; with a cry from the sofa
Where he was laid, the great Hobbes, contemplative, corpulent, witty,
Author forgotten and silent of currentest phrases and fancies;
Mute and exuberant by turns, a fountain at intervals playing;
Mute and abstracted, or strong and abundant as rain in the tropics;
Studious; and careless of dress; inobservant.

THE HOME OFFICE.

The Home Secretary is quite a new man in office, Mr. Cross, a banker at Preston, who is best known as the candidate who drove Mr. Gladstone out of South-west Lancashire. Mr. Cross has had considerable experience as Chairman of the Lancashire Quarter Sessions, and his appointment will at least gratify that part of England. He will find himself, however, in one of the most trying positions of the Government. The Foreign Office deals with people far away, and with subjects which ordinary persons scarcely understand; but the Home Office deals with matters which touch everybody very closely. It was Mr. Bruce's perverse blundering in this department which first gave Mr. Gladstone's Government a start down-hill. Mr. Bruce (now Lord Aberdare) is one of those unhappy men who can neither let things alone nor do anything with them. Inert and procrastinating where energy was required, he was meddlesome and fussy where he should have held his hand. The Home Secretary has the management of the Police, the supervision of the magistracy, the regulation of public-houses, the exercise of the royal prerogative of pardon and the commutation of sentences; and it will readily be understood how much the comfort of the country depends upon having a strong, common-sense, self-possessed man in such a place. Lord Palmerston and Sir G. Cornewall Lewis were the two best Home Secretaries known in this generation, and their excellence chiefly consisted in adherence to quiet routine, and avoidance of all unnecessary interference. If Mr. Cross can only make up his mind to follow these eminent examples he will do very well.

THE PREMIER'S MOVEMENTS.

While Mr. Disraeli was making his arrangements there was, of course, great curiosity to learn what they would be, and the *Daily News*, a very enterprising Liberal paper, deputed its sharpest reporter to dog the new Premier's steps. The following valuable information was thus collected for the public, regardless of expense:

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.—Among the earliest visitors to Mr. Disraeli yesterday was the Earl of Derby, who walked to Whitehall Gardens, accompanied by the Countess of Derby, arriving there at 11:15. A few minutes previously Mr. Montagu Corry, Mr. Disraeli's Private Secretary, returned from Brighton, where he had stayed the night. Mr. Ward Hunt was the next to arrive, and shortly afterward Col. Taylor (formerly the Conservative "whip") and Sir Stafford Northcote. The Earl of Bradford drove up soon after 12 o'clock, and remained for more than two hours, during which time Lord Cairns paid a short visit. Mr. Cross called at 3 o'clock, and had a somewhat long interview. Shortly before 4 Mr. Gathorne Hardy visited Mr. Disraeli, and remained until 4:30. Soon after the departure of these gentlemen Mr. Disraeli, accompanied by Mr. Montagu Corry, left Whitehall Gardens and walked to the Earl of Bradford's residence in Belgrave square, where he remained until an advanced hour in the evening. Mr. Disraeli was met walking down Parliament street by Sir A. Cockburn, the Lord Chief Justice. After a brief conversation between the learned Judge and the right honorable gentleman, Mr. Disraeli proceeded to Belgrave square.

Interviewing in this country is still in its infancy. Mr. Disraeli has taken a house in Whitehall Gardens in order to be near the House of Commons. It need hardly be said that he is in excellent spirits and gayer and more curly than ever.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

The collapse of the Liberals would seem to be completed by Mr. Gladstone's threatened retirement from the leadership. He has intimated to his friends that he is anxious for repose, and there is already a question as to who shall be his successor. There seems to be no doubt that, after delivering a sort of last dying speech and confession in the debate on the Address, he will retire for a time into private life, or, at least, will appear only occasionally in the House of Commons. For next session, therefore, some one else will have to act as the spokesman of the party. There can be no question of the sincerity of Mr. Gladstone's present intentions, though how long he will adhere to them is another matter. He is now in his sixty-fifth year, and four years younger than his rival, but without Mr. Disraeli's elasticity of temperament and philosophical equanimity; and his defeat has had a very prostrating effect. He had been ill for some days before he took his fatal leap into a dissolution; he made extraordinary exertions in addressing his constituents in cold, wet weather at open-air meetings; and the shock of the disastrous elections has told severely on his morbidly-excitable temperament and enfeebled health. Office for its own sake he never cared about, and no man has ever been more consistently superior to common ambitions. He wanted to rule as a prophet inspired directly from on high, and grew weary of the place when he found that he was treated as an ordinary human being. He has got over all his illusions now, and doubts whether there is anything worth living for. This fit of depression, however, may wear off after a time. It almost looks as if it were a stroke of revenge upon his party that, at the very moment when he himself thinks of retiring, he should be the means of spiriting away to the House of Lords the only person who is fit to succeed him—that is, Mr. Cardwell. After Mr. Gladstone, the natural head of the next Liberal Government—rather a far-off fact, perhaps—would, of course, be Lord Granville, though he has fallen very much in public esteem since he was in office under Lord Palmerston. But the difficulty will be to find a leader in the House of Commons. The Marquis of Hartington has been suggested. He is comparatively young and inexperienced; is a poor speaker, though he generally contrives to knock the right nail on the head; and he never made any impression on the public mind. Still this choice is not improbable. The Marquis is the eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire, and one of these days will be Duke himself, and one of the wealthiest men in the land. The present Duke has found everything blossom up gold for him. He is the principal owner of the great steel works at Barrow. Rich hematite ore has been found on his Lancashire property. Buxton, a favorite mineral spring, and Eastbourne, a fashionable watering-place, have prospered in his hands; Keighley, a few years ago a village, has grown up into a successful manufacturing town—this is his too. He has also large estates in Ireland. All this will be a good pedestal for his son, who, in the meantime, is proportionately looked up to. There is a rumor that, had the Marquis chosen, he might have been a son-in-law of the Queen, but he preferred political life, and dreaded the effacement to which poor Lord Lorne has fallen a victim. Mr. Forster would, in many respects, be the most eligible man for the leadership of the House of Commons but for the one fatal disqualification, that at present he does not possess the full confidence of the party. Mr. Bright and Mr. Lowe are both, on personal grounds, out of the question; but Mr. Goschen might fairly aspire to the position.

THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER.

When Mr. Disraeli went out of office he made his Duke—the Duke of Abercorn—as a memorial of his power. Mr. Gladstone has made his Duke too; and the Marquis of Westminster is now Duke of that ilk. The new Duke is the landlord of the West End of London, to say nothing of coal mines, iron mines, salt mines, and other fat property elsewhere. In London a great many old leases are just falling in, and everywhere ground is increasing enormously in value. The next Duke will probably have a couple of hundred thousand a year. His Grace is married to a daughter of the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, one of the Queen's oldest and closest friends. During the reform agitation of 1867 he joined the Cave against Mr. Gladstone, but he was afterward brought back to his allegiance, with the proper amount of rejoicing for the sinner that repenteth. His timely conversion has brought him a Dukedom. The Duke of Abercorn got his Duchy as the price of going to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant—an idle, undignified, and costly exile in the sham court of a dreary and discontented country. A Baronetcy has just been given to a gentleman who won a county election for the Liberals, and another to a gentleman who, a few years ago, resigned a seat to which he had just been elected in order to make way for a Cabinet Minister who had been rejected by his former constituency. If the reasons why peerages are bestowed nowadays were recorded in the patents of nobility it would perhaps scarcely enhance the dignity of the titles. There can be no doubt, however, that the Duke of Westminster will be an eminently-respectable Duke, and if new Dukes are to be made at all, he has the qualifications for the rank. Only there is something of the sham antique in a modern Duchy, over which the Duke has no territorial authority except as a landlord among other landlords. I was wrong last week in naming Mr. Ellice among the new peers. Mr. Gladstone has made five, but it is believed that a longer list was submitted to the Queen, and reduced to what she thought reasonable proportions.

J. H. F.

FATAL FIRE IN PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 8.—A fire broke out at about 4 o'clock this morning in Goff's Western Hotel, opposite the Pennsylvania Central Stock Yards, and spread to Clark's Central Hotel and Porter's saloon, all of which were destroyed. After the flames had been extinguished the body of a man was found in the ruins of Goff's house. The arms and a portion of the legs had been burned off. It was identified as that of Warren J. Bradley, of Bridgeport, Conn., who had been employed as a drover about the stock yards for a few weeks past, and who had announced his intention to start for home on Monday. He leaves a wife and two children in Bridgeport.

FATAL AFFRAY IN AN ENGINE-HOUSE IN PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 8.—On Thursday last a member of the Fire Department, named Wunderlich, entered the engine-house while under the influence of liquor, and became involved in a quarrel with another fireman named Donohue. After some words Wunderlich seized an iron poker and struck at Donohue. The latter dodged and the iron struck Edward Weaver in the face, inflicting an ugly wound. The injured man died this morning, and an inquest was commenced to-day. The evidence led to the belief that death was caused by the blow given by Wunderlich, who was arrested to-day and lodged in jail.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

BOSTON, Mass., March 8.—Abby Waltz, a woman about thirty-two years old, residing on Tyler street, fell while stepping aboard the cars in the Boston and Albany Depot, on Saturday afternoon, and was killed.

OBITUARY.

EX-PRESIDENT MILLARD FILLMORE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 8—12 o'clock, midnight.—Ex-President Millard Fillmore died at his residence in this city at 11:10 to-night. He was conscious up to the time. At 8 o'clock, in reply to a question by his physician, he said the nourishment was palatable; these were his last words. His death was painless.

Millard Fillmore was born on the 7th of January, 1800, on what was then the outskirts of civilization, in Cayuga County, N. Y. His father was at that time a pioneer settler in the township of Locke, (now Summerhill,) and lived four miles from his nearest neighbor. In this wilderness young Fillmore grew up with no education except a moderate knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic, acquired at home. At the age of fourteen he became an apprentice to a fuller, and the next five years of his life were devoted to carding wool, dressing cloth, and working on his father's farm. At the age of nineteen he made an arrangement with his employer to give up his trade, having determined to take up the study of law. At that time seven years of preparation were required in New-York before one who had not a classical education could be admitted as an attorney; but nothing daunted by this prospect, the young man entered into an agreement with Mr. Wood, a retired lawyer, to attend to that gentleman's "private business" for his board and the use of a scanty library, and was set at work to make what he might out of *Blackstone* and *Tidd's Practice.* After one year of this kind of experience, relieved in the Winter by teaching school, he set out for Buffalo, where he arrived a perfect stranger, with $4 in his pocket. Here he studied in a lawyer's office in the early morning, taught school during the day, and in the evening discussed the subject of the morning's study with a fellow-student. During a portion of the time, also, he was engaged in the Post Office, making up the mails and keeping the accounts of the office. In 1823 he was admitted to the Bar in Erie County at the recommendation of several prominent lawyers, although he had completed little more than half the required period of preparation, and commenced practice at Aurora, where his father then resided. By faithful study and a thorough application to business he soon acquired an extensive practice, and in time became one of the leading lawyers of the State. He married the daughter of Rev. Lemuel Powers in 1826, and in 1830 removed to Buffalo, having been previously admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor in all the courts of the State.

Mr. Fillmore's political life commenced in 1828, when he was elected to the State Legislature by the Anti-Mason Party. He served in the House of Representatives for three successive terms, and sustained a high character for integrity and faithful attention to the duties of a legislator. The act abolishing imprisonment for debt was drafted in part by him. In 1832 he was elected to Congress by the party opposed to the Administration of Gen. Jackson, and was re-elected in 1836, 1838, and 1840. In 1842 he was unanimously nominated by the Whigs of his district for another term in Congress, but declined to serve longer. While in Congress he was opposed to the annexation of Texas, and favored all measures looking to a restriction of slavery. In 1841–42 as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, he performed an amount of labor which hardly ever falls to the lot even of the incumbent of that arduous position. The Tariff act of 1842 was almost entirely the work of his hand, and he prepared a digest of the laws authorizing appropriations, so that he could always cite the authority for any expenditures which he recommended. He afterward procured the passage of a resolution requiring the departments, when they submitted estimates of expenses, to accompany them with a reference to the laws authorizing them, in every instance. He retired from Congress in 1843, and in 1844 was supported by the Whigs of New-York and some of the Western States as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. He did not receive the nomination, however. The same year he was nominated for Governor of the State, but was defeated by his opponent, Silas Wright. In 1847 he was elected Controller of the State of New-York, and discharged the duties of that arduous and responsible position for two years with distinguished success.

In 1848 Mr. Fillmore was nominated by the Whig National Convention as Vice-President on the ticket with Gen. Taylor, and was elected to that position in the following November. During the excited debates on the compromise measures of 1850 he discharged the duties of presiding officer of the Senate with great firmness and with such impartiality that it was not known which side of the controversy he favored, except by the President, to whom he had privately stated that, if required to cast the decisive vote, he should give it in favor of the compromise. On the death of Gen. Taylor Mr. Fillmore acceded to the Presidential chair, and was inaugurated on the 10th of July, 1850. He at once appointed a new Cabinet, with Daniel Webster at its head, and in many respects adopted a different policy from that of his predecessor. He signed the Fugitive Slave bill, and when a disposition was shown in some quarters to resist the law, he expressed his determination to enforce its execution, and issued a proclamation calling upon all officers of the United States to perform their duty in all cases arising under the act. His course in this matter was extremely unpopular with a large portion of the Northern people, and was the occasion of a very general indifference toward him ever after. The general policy of his Administration was wise and liberal, and he left the country at peace with all the world and enjoying a high degree of prosperity. His Administration was distinguished by the Lopez filibustering expeditions to Cuba, which were discountenanced by the Government, and by several important expeditions to distant lands. The expedition to Japan under Commodore Perry resulted in a favorable treaty with that country, but that dispatched under Lieut. Lynch, in search of gold in the interior of Africa, failed of its object. Exploring expeditions were also sent to the Chinese seas, and to the Valley of the Amazon. Mr. Fillmore's name was brought forward in the Whig Convention of 1852 for renomination, but could not command 20 votes from the free States.

Soon after Mr. Fillmore's retirement from the office of President of the United States the death of his wife occurred, and was shortly followed by that of his only daughter, leaving him an only son, now a lawyer at Buffalo. In 1854 he made a tour of the Southern and Western States, and in the following year traveled extensively in Europe. The degree of D. C. L. was offered him by the University of Oxford, and declined. In 1856, before his return from Europe, he was apprised of his nomination for the Presidency by the American Party. He accepted the nomination, but received a very light vote at the election. On the 10th of February, 1858, he was married to Mrs. Caroline McIntosh, youngest daughter of the late Charles Carmichael, of Morristown, N. J. Since that time he had lived in retirement at Buffalo, devoted to general literary study and the society of many admiring friends.

A PRACTICAL MEASURE OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

THE BILL RELATING TO SALARIES OF FEDERAL OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The bill which the House Committee on the Civil Service Reform recently directed Mr. Woodford to report to the House, although very brief, strikes directly at the root of three marked abuses in our civil service. The title and text of the bill is as follows:

"A bill to prevent officers of the United States receiving or being paid any money beyond their fixed salaries, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate, &c., That no officer of the United States shall, directly or indirectly, receive or be paid to or for his own use or benefit, any money or property whatsoever of the United States, except a salary to be fixed by law, and that no public property shall be used by officials or by any persons for private purposes.

SEC. 2. That this act shall not be so construed as to prevent the payment from the Treasury of all actual and necessary traveling expenses of United States officials when performing the legitimate and necessary duties pertaining to their offices."

This bill, if passed, will cut up by the roots the whole system of excessive payments to officials through the indirect means of fees, moieties, percentages, and the like, and will require that hereafter all officials shall be paid fixed salaries, graded according to the service rendered and the responsibilities incurred. Its adoption would also put an end to the custom of using public property for private purposes, while the last section would destroy the mileage abuse in all its widespread ramifications, excepting alone the mileage of Congress. The committee, in view of the action of the House on the Salary-repeal bill, did not feel justified in encumbering this bill with this last question.

The passage of this bill would be practical reform. The theory of it is so strictly in accordance with the views of Mr. Woodford, as heretofore frequently expressed upon public occasions, that he may be relied upon to press its consideration by Congress with all possible earnestness.

EXTRAORDINARY DUEL.

TWO COLORED MEN EXCHANGE EIGHT OR TEN SHOTS—ONE SHOT THROUGH BOTH LEGS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 8.—Two negroes, Peter Blair and Moses Sullivan, had some angry words, during which Blair told Sullivan he was no gentleman. The latter demanded an apology, or satisfaction with shot-guns or pistols. Blair replied that he had no apology to make, but accepted the challenge, naming time, place, and weapons.

The parties met at Sand Bar Ferry this morning, at 7 o'clock, accompanied by their seconds, two negroes named Ralph Knight and William Armstrong. The ground was paced off, and Colt's five-shooters placed in the hands of the principals. Knight gave the word of command; he said: "Peter, are you ready?" Peter said: "Yes." "Moses, are you ready?" Moses replied: "Yes."

Then commenced the shooting, and both parties fired away until the last barrel was discharged. The pistols were reloaded, and the principals resumed their positions. The words of command were repeated, and the firing recommenced, and was continued until Blair fell to the ground, shot through both legs.

The parties returned to the city immediately. Sullivan fought at the same place last year, and Blair fought another negro near Savannah some time ago.

THE POST OFFICES.

OFFICIAL CHANGES RECENTLY ORDERED.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The following are postal changes ordered:

New-England.—Offices Established—Packerville, Windham County, Conn., William H. Brown, Postmaster; Woodmont, New-Haven County, Conn., James R. Ayres, Postmaster. Discontinued — Kossuth, Washington County, Me. Postmasters Appointed—Eben B. Clark, Tremont, Hancock County, Me.; Charles B. Diamond, North Boscawen, Merrimack County, N. H.; Sylvanus W. Hartshorn, Walpole, Norfolk County, Mass.; John A. Hall, Hallington, Litchfield County, Conn.

New-York.—Offices Established—Fisher's Landing, Jefferson County, G. S. Newton, Postmaster; Trout Brook, Delaware County, Irving Holcomb, Postmaster. Discontinued—Allen's Station, Steuben County. Postmasters Appointed—Mrs. Catherine Hoffman, Mohawk Hill, Lewis County; David B. Guernsey, Ouaquaga, Broome County; Frank Pettitt, Sand Lake, Rensselaer County; Asahel Dehel, South Corinth, Saratoga County; Henry G. Shaw, Swain, Allegany County; Aaron Schoonmaker, Wawarsing, Ulster County.

New-Jersey.—Discontinued—Still Valley, Warren County. Name Changed—Lower Macopin, Passaic County, to Echo Lake. Postmasters Appointed—William W. Lawrence, Canton, Salem County; Isaac L. Johnson, Deans, Middlesex County; Benjamin Scott, Tinton Falls, Monmouth County.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Established—Huff's Church, Berks County, Milton M. Gery, Postmaster; Mill Grove, Columbia County, Owen W. Cherington, Postmaster; Younts, Bedford County, Horace Diffendorfer, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Alexander Kauffman, Andersonburg, Perry County; George Peat, Cold Creek, Bradford County; David P. Lightner, Delville, Perry County; A. O. D. Tintsman, Fulton, Westmoreland County; J. B. Skeer, Stockton, Luzerne County; James Carson, Webster, Westmoreland County; De Witt M. Farr, Wilmot, Bradford County.

Maryland.—Office Established—Girdletree Hill, Worcester County, Francis E. Jones, Postmaster. Name Changed—Fairfield, St. Mary's County, to St. Mary's City, and Francis M. Goddard appointed Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Louis B. Coale, Calverton Mills, Baltimore County; Samuel A. Tubman, Dennings, Carroll County; William O. Fox, Greenwood, Baltimore County; Wm. W. Dunnebower, Jr., Hyattsville, Prince George's County; Mrs. Elizabeth Grist, Funkstown, Washington County; Mrs. Samuel J. A. Bond, Park Hall, St. Mary's County; William H. Stiffler, Parkton, Baltimore County.

NAVIGATION ON LAKE ERIE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, March 8.—The opening of navigation promises to be unusually early. There is but little ice seen in the lake, and none at all in the river. What ice there is in the lake is very much broken up, and compared with other seasons is remarkably thin. The effect of the present cold snap remains to be seen, but it is thought too late now for even a week of cold weather to produce much effect. The vessel-owners and Captains are all busily engaged in fitting out their vessels, but the prospects for the season's business is far from favorable, as but very few charters have been made in any branch of trade.

MR. FILLMORE'S CONDITION CRITICAL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 8.—Ex-President Fillmore spent a very restless night. He was decidedly worse yesterday and to-day, and to-night there is no perceptible improvement. At 9 o'clock this evening there was a cold, clammy sweat on his brow. His physician still expresses hope, although it is evident his life hangs by a thread.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SNOW BLOCKADE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 8.—A dispatch from Elko, Nev., to-night, says that the Central Pacific Railroad is still blockaded by snow. Western trains are laying at Toano, waiting. About fifty miles of the road are to be cleared. It is improbable that any trains can be got through for two or three days either way.

FINDING OF THE BODY OF A SUICIDE.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 8.—The body of Miss Jennie Russell, who has been missing from her home in Lancaster for four days, was found this afternoon in the Nashua River, near Lancaster. She was a daughter of the late Prof. Russell, and undoubtedly committed suicide.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

THE FIRST DETACHMENT OF BRITISH TROOPS RETURNING.

LONDON, March 8.—A transport has arrived at St. Vincent with the first detachment of troops of the Ashantee expedition returning to England.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. GLADSTONE'S WITHDRAWAL FROM ACTIVE LEADERSHIP OF THE OPPOSITION CONFIRMED.

LONDON, March 8.—The London *Observer* says a meeting of the members of the late Ministry was held yesterday. The impression that Mr. Gladstone has declined the active leadership of the opposition during the ensuing session is confirmed. The Marquis of Hartington is mentioned as his successor, but nothing has been decided yet.

GERMANY.

DISTRIBUTING THE FRENCH INDEMNITY AMONG THE STATES OF THE EMPIRE.

BERLIN, March 8.—The Federal Council has ordered to be distributed to the States of the Empire a further installment of 42,000,000 thalers of the French indemnity.

SPAIN.

MOVEMENTS OF MARSHAL SERRANO.

MADRID, March 8.—Marshal Serrano has arrived at Somorrostro.

ITALY.

M. DE NOAILLES IN ROME.

ROME, March 8.—The Marquis De Noailles has presented his credentials as Minister of France to Italy.

THE COLORADO DESERT.

THE PROJECT FOR ITS SUBMERSION—REPORT OF A PRIVATE SURVEY.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Senator Jones, of Nevada, has received full reports of the results of a scientific exploration made at the expense of himself and a private citizen of California, last Summer, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of reclaiming or submerging the great Colorado Desert by turning into it the waters of the Colorado River or the Gulf of California. The report of Mr. J. E. James, the engineer who conducted the expedition, and an elaborate commentary upon it by Mr. R. E. Stretch, an eminent civil engineer of San Francisco, furnish the following very interesting information, much of which is entirely new:

The exploration shows that the greater portion of the Colorado Desert and the Mojave Valley and Death Valley, which lie north of it, are from forty to 100 feet below the level of the sea, and that this great desert, stretching from Lower California to Inyo County, in the State of California, and from the base of the Coast Range Mountains to the Colorado River, comprising an area about 300 miles long by 150 wide, may be converted into a chain of lakes or irrigated by the method above mentioned; and also that a large portion of this "desert" really consists of extremely fertile soil, being a deep alluvium, susceptible of the highest cultivation. It is further shown that the prevalence of what are known as "sand storms," and hot desicating winds, and the deficient rain-fall—the evils suffered by the surrounding country, and as far north as the Tulare Valley of California—are directly traceable to the existence of this desert, from which, as from a great furnace, there constantly rises, in the Summer time, a vast column of heated air without appreciable humidity.

Thus the moisture of the rain-bearing clouds which are blown north-westerly during the Summer months from the Gulf of California is dissipated as soon as they reach the borders of this superheated region, and prevented from reaching the dry but fertile plains of California beyond. The shells found on the surface of this desert prove that it has been at one time the bed of a sea, and, at a subsequent period, the bed of a fresh-water lake. The shore lines of both sea and lake can still be seen and recognized in many places; and Mr. Stretch expresses the opinion that the Aztec civilization of the adjacent region in Arizona (of which there are so many traces) came to an end in consequence of the climatic changes caused by the evaporation of these vast lakes in Southern California after the Colorado River had cut down its bed in the great cañon so deep that its course was diverted at Colville to a southerly direction.

The question is suggested whether these desert lands cannot be reclaimed by irrigation, and thus saved, instead of being totally submerged, as it is considered certain that covering them with vegetation would tend to prevent the evaporation of moisture, and at the same time act as a precipitant for whatever moisture the atmosphere may carry, or whether both plans might not be combined.

Senator Jones expresses the opinion that, although either course would involve large expenditures of money, the matter is of such public interest as to be worthy of investigation by the Government, which alone has the necessary resources and appliances at command for a thorough examination of the subject. If, by such an examination, the feasibility of the work should be demonstrated, private capital might be found to undertake it. He, therefore, proposes to bring the matter to the attention of Congress, with the view to having a survey made by the Government.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 9—1 A. M.—Clear weather has prevailed over the Southern States, with falling temperature and fresh to brisk north and west winds, the latter veering to easterly over the West Gulf States; also over the North-west, with winds diminishing in force, cloudy weather, light snow, and brisk to high north to west winds over the lower lake region, and the northern and eastern portions of the upper lake region. Westerly winds and partly cloudy weather are now prevailing over the Middle and Eastern States.

The Cumberland and Upper Ohio Rivers have fallen; the Lower Ohio and the Mississippi below Dubuque, continued slowly rising.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Eastern and Middle States, clear weather, low temperature and fresh to brisk north and west winds, diminishing in force.

For the lower lake region, clearing but partly cloudy weather and winds diminishing in force.

For the upper lake region and south over the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, clear weather, rising temperature, and winds diminishing to gentle and fresh.

For the west Gulf States, rising temperature and east to south winds.

For Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota, falling barometer, rising temperature, and east to south winds.

The Ohio and Cumberland Rivers will fall.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	32°	34°	3:30 P. M.	46°	35°
6 A. M.	32°	32°	6 P. M.	45°	32°
9 A. M.	38°	35°	9 P. M.	42°	31°
12 M.	42°	40°	12 P. M.	41°	31°

Average temperature yesterday.......................33¾°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......................39¼°

FIRE AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 8.—The Western Hotel and two adjoining buildings, in the Twenty-first Ward, were destroyed by fire at 4 A. M. Warren T. Bradley, of Bridgeport, Conn., was burned to death. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $5,000.

THE CENTENNIAL.

SHALL IT BE AN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION?

THE CASE AS PRESENTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 7, 1874.

In response to a request from your correspondent for information regarding the progress of the plans and arrangements for the celebration of the centennial, Gen. J. R. Hawley, President of the Commission, this morning dictated the following statement for publication in THE TIMES. Gen. Hawley, from the time of his appointment as a member of the commission, has labored constantly, and with earnestness and enthusiasm, for the success of what he, in common with the entire commission and the American people, supposed was to be a grand national and international exhibition in Philadelphia. Congress determined by law that such an exhibition shall be held. The commission has labored to that end. They lay the facts before the country and ask to be heard. Familiar as Gen. Hawley is with the plans of the commission, and with all the facts on which any just decision as to the character of the celebration must rest, as to the propriety of celebrating the centennial by an international exhibition, the capacity of the United States to organize and sustain such an exhibition, its cost, its returns, its political, economical, and social value,—his views deserve to have the attention of Congress and the people.

GEN. HAWLEY'S STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

Everybody agrees that there is to be a great celebration of the centennial anniversary of the birth of this nation. The more it is talked about the more evident it is that a week of bonfires, orations, bell-ringing and cannon firing, would not be enough. Exhibitions, national and international, in which peoples take stock of their progress in the arts that benefit mankind, are a feature of modern civilization. It struck every thoughtful person as precisely the right thing to do to hold one of these great exhibitions during the summer of 1876. A comparison between the condition of the arts and manufactures, education, religious condition, population, resources, everything that makes a people, in 1776 and 1876, would obviously not only be interesting but extremely profitable. The United States have several times accepted invitations to international exhibitions abroad, and spent many hundreds of thousands of dollars in forwarding them.

THE CHARTER.

An act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, gave form to these thoughts. It was not a Pennsylvanian who first proposed it, but, very naturally, Pennsylvanians warmly took up the case. It is "An Act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, in the City of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, in the year 1876." The preamble recites the obvious historical facts, and deems it proper that the completion of the first century of our existence shall be commemorated by an exhibition of our resources, "in comparison with those of all other nations." Its first section directs that "an exhibition of American and foreign arts, products, and manufactures shall be held under the auspices of the Government of the United States in Philadelphia, in 1876." It provides for a commission to consist of one Commissioner and one alternate from each State and Territory, nominated by the Governor and commissioned by the President. The act directs this commission to report to Congress after its first session the dates of opening and closing, the proper ceremonies for opening and conducting, plans of the buildings, plans for the reception and classification of the articles, and "the requisite Custom-house regulations for the introduction into the country of articles from foreign countries intended for exhibition," and by a subsequent act the commission is further required to annually report to the President. The act further directs that whenever the President shall be informed by the Governor of Pennsylvania that provision has been made for the erection of the building, to be controlled by the commission, the President shall "make proclamation of the same, setting forth the time at which the exhibition will open and the place at which it will be held; and he shall communicate to the diplomatic representatives of all nations copies of the same, together with such regulations as may be adopted by the Commissioners, for publication in their respective countries." Observe that an international exhibition is here ordered, an exhibition of American and foreign arts, with provision for Custom-house regulations, and that the President is commanded to notify all nations of this exhibition and give them copies of the regulations. This international feature has risen into special prominence lately, but is, after all, only secondary in importance.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

The commission has been organized about two years, and has done a vast amount of work. Its encouragement is abundant from all sections of the country. It was expected that Pennsylvania would take the lead, and she has done so. Her citizens have manifested a broad and generous spirit. Whatever pecuniary benefit Philadelphia might expect to obtain, she has paid for in advance. The City of Philadelphia gave $75,000 for the preliminary expenses of the commission; the city has appropriated $500,000 and the State $1,000,000 for the erection of a memorial building to be entirely at the service of the exhibition, but to be a permanent structure, serving as an historical and art gallery. The subscriptions by individuals and corporations in Pennsylvania amount to $1,500,000, devoted to the general purposes of the commission. A multitude of associations, agricultural, manufacturing, mechanical, scientific, historical, and religious, from all parts of the country, have offered their assistance and hearty co-operation. The commission has had the services of men familiar with large exhibitions, at home and abroad. It has full command of the literature of the exhibitions of London, Paris and Vienna; has the plans of the buildings, the classification of articles, their working organization, their expenditures and receipts, in each and every branch. It had two capable men employed spending months at Vienna, and several Commissioners visiting at their own charges, and knows precisely what was well done and what was ill done there. The City of Philadelphia has placed at its disposal four hundred acres in Fairmount Park, the most beautiful site ever offered for such a purpose, and within a few rods of great trunk railroads connecting with the entire railroad system of the country. Plans of the building have been adopted, and sanctioned by some of the best architects and engineers in the country. The main building is to cover thirty acres. Railroad tracks running through each arcade will deposit all heavy goods upon the precise spot for exhibition, and when the cars are withdrawn narrow boards covering the rail will make an even floor. Steam and horse cars will bring passengers to the very doors. A classification adopting the best features of those used elsewhere has been prepared. For the erection of these buildings, bids have already been made, falling below the estimates of the commission. Were the requisite funds guaranteed the commission could commence work in thirty days.

THE OBSTACLES.

Here come the two difficulties that now beset us. In accordance with the act of Congress the President made proclamation July 4, 1873, that an international exhibition would be held in Philadelphia in 1876. He closed his proclamation thus: "And in the interest of peace, civilization, and domestic and international friendship and intercourse, I commend the celebration and exhibition to the people of the United States; and, in behalf of this Government and people, I cordially commend them to all nations who may be pleased to take part therein." The Secretary of State issued a circular dated July 5, 1873, in which, after reciting the fact, he said that this was a "fitting opportunity for such a display of the results of art and industry of all nations as will serve to illustrate the great advances," &c. He communicated to the representatives of foreign nations the proclamation of the President and the regulations of the Commissioners, and closes as follows:

"The President indulges the hope that the Government of —— will be pleased to notice the subject, and may deem it proper to bring the exhibition and its objects to the attention of the people of that country, and thus encourage their co-operation in the proposed celebration. And he further hopes that the opportunity afforded by the exhibition for the interchange of national sentiment and friendly intercourse between the people of both nations may result in new and still greater advantages to science and industry, and at the same time serve to strengthen the bonds of peace and friendship which already happily subsist between the Government and the people of —— and those of the United States."

The regulations annexed cordially invite every nation to be represented, and for that purpose appoint a commission. They give instructions concerning the time of applying and delivering, Custom-house regulations, transportation, classification, &c. The commission has no doubt as to the friendly reception of this information by foreign nations. Our representatives at Vienna met there the Commissioners from all European nations, every one of whom expressed a cordial interest in the American exhibition. Accepting the invitation of the publishers of the Vienna catalogue, the Centennial Commission put their own notices of the Centennial Exhibition in nearly every language spoken in Europe. Not only our official but our unofficial letters and conversations with the leading minds of Europe that have interested themselves in such affairs are full of encouragement. Undoubtedly European nations consider themselves invited to co-operate in this exhibition. Our invitations resembled such invitations as had been extended to us. It has never been supposed that the invitations meant more than a request to give full notice to the people of the nation, and a request to the Government to appoint Commissioners. Exhibitors will not go to foreign nations to exhibit unless protected by a commission of their own Government, and such commission is never appointed except at the request of the nation holding the exhibition. The Centennial Commission supposed, and other nations supposed, so far as we know, that a sufficient notice and invitation had been extended.

MR. FISH'S SECOND CIRCULAR.

The Secretary of State, (and I do not criticise him,) considering himself exercising a wise discretion, issued a circular Nov. 3, 1873, to our representatives abroad, in which he cautioned them against committing our Government too far. He used the following language:

"It will be observed that the President in his proclamation has extended no 'invitation' to foreign powers to participate in the exhibition. He was not authorized so to do, and while he desires to attract as much attention and interest as possible, he carefully confines himself to 'commending' the celebration of the centennial anniversary of American independence, and the exhibition which is to be held in connection therewith, to all nations who may be pleased to take part therein. It is presumed that you will not have failed to observe the guarded language of the President's proclamation, and the difference between it and that which would be used in extending an invitation to other powers." This immediately embarrassed the commission. We had always borne in view that clause of our charter which said the United States shall not be liable for any expenses attending such exhibition, and had never involved the Government in any expense. Had foreign Governments all appointed the commissions usual in such cases, and suggested by our regulations, (which Mr. Fish had already sent them,) the United States would not necessarily have been put to the expenditure of a single dollar. Our commission to the Paris Exhibition of 1867 cost this Government probably not less than $300,000. For our commission to Vienna there was appropriated $200,000 and the services of two ships. France and Austria were put to no expense on our account save to furnish room in their buildings. Governments sending Commissioners to the Centennial Exhibition would have to pay their own Commissioners and take care of themselves. Mr. Fish says: "You will not fail to observe" the difference between the President's communications and that which would be used in extending an invitation to other powers. A close examination does disclose the fact that the word invitation was not used, but the communications of France and Austria, asking us to their exhibitions, were very similar.

OUR INVITATIONS ACCEPTED.

How the President's proclamation, Mr. Fish's circular, and the accompanying regulations, were understood abroad, appears from the communication of Bismarck, from which I extract the following:

"I request you respectfully to communicate to the Secretary of State, Mr. Fish, that the German Empire *accepts with sincerest thanks the invitation* of the Government of the United States of America to take part in the above-mentioned exhibition. The appointment of a special commission for the exhibition, as also of a Plenipotentiary residing in Philadelphia, will therefore be made in time."

And the Minister of the Netherlands says:

"I have the honor to inform your Excellency that the Government of the Netherlands have received *this international invitation with lively satisfaction*, and intend to take part in the said exposition by contributing productions of the arts and industry of the Netherlands."

Six or seven other Governments have signified their intention to participate. The commission, therefore, thought it proper, after Mr. Fish's circular, that Congress should clear up the doubt, if any existed, by unmistakably authorizing the President to invite other nations to participate in this exhibition. That is to say, to invite them to commend this affair to their people, and to appoint commissioners to look out for their exhibitors in the usual way. A bill to this effect has given rise to the late discussions in the House and Senate. Naturally and properly the question of an appropriation has been discussed at the same time.

THE PECUNIARY QUESTION.

This brings me to the second embarrassment of the commission. The original act guarded against the involving of the United States in any pecuniary responsibility. The commission has carefully avoided doing so. I resent any imputation of disingenuousness on the part of the commission. It is composed of ninety-four gentlemen, representing every State and Territory. It has been under the direct orders of Congress, as shown in two acts upon this subject. The communications to foreign Powers were made under the law by the President and Secretary, not by the commission. It always hoped to avoid applying to Congress for an appropriation, because of this clause in the original act. It went on faithfully fulfilling its duties. It took time to get into full operation, and to give concentration and force to the organization, and it is ready now, fully prepared, to go on with energy if its resources justify it. Very soon after its organization, the commission saw the need of an auxiliary corporation to take charge of the financial field. By an act of Congress approved June 1, 1872, a corporation was authorized, called the Centennial Board of Finance, to be composed of subscribers to a ten-dollar share. When about a million dollars had been subscribed the corporation was organized and the twenty-five Directors chosen. They serve as the treasury of the whole enterprise, collecting, holding, and disbursing money and erecting the buildings, everything, however, being under the orders of the Centennial Commission. The head of these Directors is John Welsh, of Philadelphia; the Secretary and Treasurer is Frederick Fraily, President of the National Board of Trade, and every Director is of unquestioned integrity and ability. It was hoped that this organization would be able to awaken such popular interest throughout the country, after Pennsylvania should open the way, as would secure ample funds. Arrangements had been made for an enthusiastic canvass and appeal throughout the country in the Fall of 1873, when the financial crisis came over us like a dark cloud. Every one knows how difficult it is to raise money three years in advance for any enterprise whether patriotic or purely commercial. We have never doubted that as the time approached, and exhibitors of all imaginable classes began to interest themselves, we should be able to raise money in generous amounts. We assert our industry, we assert our integrity of management; we promise the same for the future, but feel that our country has imposed upon us a great duty, in which the credit and pride of the country are involved, and which we can carry no farther. We come to the authority that created us and lay the facts before it.

OBJECTIONS TO PROCEEDING.

What objections confront us? Perhaps the first is that our peculiar national celebration will not harmonize with an international exhibition. I reply that the celebration, strictly speaking, will occupy two or three days—at the most, a week—while the exhibition held in Fairmount Park will occupy six months. Our country went to London, Paris, and Vienna, gratefully acknowledging the courtesy of powerful and friendly nations, and with all respect for their rulers, but our primary purposes related to the arts and industries to be exhibited, and not to the glorification of their rulers nor their institutions, nor did the patriotism of those peoples annoy us. Even George III. managed to announce to Parliament, with kingly courtesy, the independence of the American colonies. In whatsoever distant waters our ships meet, the Englishman salutes us upon the Fourth of July, and the American returns the compliment upon the Queen's birthday. It does not trouble us that the Englishman rejoices in his form of Government, and he has long passed being childish over our declaration of independence.

DO WE KNOW ENOUGH TO HOLD AN EXHIBITION?

Another objection, which I never hear with patience, doubts our having sufficient capacity and integrity in this country to successfully conduct a great exhibition. Let us make this formal acknowledgment, if we dare, that our boasted hundred years of progress, our "best form of government under the sun," have so rotted our manhood that a public enterprise, on a sacred and patriotic occasion, cannot be undertaken for fear of thievery. There are thousands of men in this country abundantly able to organize, and easily swing all the machinery of this exhibition. Look at our gigantic railroad, commercial, and manufacturing enterprises. One of our Commissioners, an active member of the Committee on Plans and Architecture, Gov. Straw, of New-Hampshire, civil engineer by profession, is the governing spirit of the Amoskeag Mills, with forty acres of flooring and four thousand operatives; Daniel J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, another Commissioner, is Superintendent of the great Cambria Iron Works, at Johnstown, Penn. Another Commissioner, Mr. Corliss, of Rhode Island, conducts the great manufacturing establishment which has made his name known wherever steam is used. Another Commissioner, Mr. Beckwith, of New-York, represented the United States Government most honorably and ably at the Paris exhibition of 1867. Another, Prof. Blake, of Connecticut, served under Mr. Beckwith at Paris, and prepared the six volumes which our Government published, reporting that exhibition. Another Commissioner, Mr. Goshorn, of Ohio, who now serves as our Director General at Philadelphia, was the successful manager for several years of that annual exhibition at Cincinnati which has grown to great proportions, to the honor and profit of all that region of country. Alexander R. Boteler, of West Virginia, though he went with Virginia in the great fight, gives his services, both as an able politician and an experienced man of business, with as ardent a patriotism as if he had been born in Independence Hall. An alternate Commissioner is Asa P. Packer, of Pennsylvania, whose ability in great enterprises everybody knows. Chas. H. Marshall, Alternate Commissioner, from New-York City, is one of your foremost merchants. It is childish to argue a question of capacity of Americans to conduct the greatest enterprises with unsurpassed energy and executive skill. But if any additional securities or guarantees be required, the laws are in the hands of Congress, which can modify, add to, or take from, the powers and organization of the Commission and the Board of Finance in any manner that seems necessary.

PREJUDICES OF LOCALITY.

Of course, prejudices of locality are to be encountered—there are no quarrels more bitter than those concerning the location of a district school-house. But the sense of the country overwhelmingly decides that Philadelphia is the proper place for this celebration and exhibition. Sentimentally it is so; as a matter of practical convenience it is hardly less so. The very best and most patriotic citizens of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, extremely sensitive upon this point, have done their very utmost to conciliate their brethren in other sections of the Union. Philadelphians, as citizens and as a corporation, have given more than $1,600,000 already, and the city will spend much more in grading streets and preparing the approaches to the park. They have been ready to come forward and work, or to stand back and give, as might be best. They have said, and have proved their sincerity by their deeds: "Show us what to do as patriots and gentlemen, and we will do it." Among the officers of the commission there is not a single Pennsylvanian, and only one is a member of the Executive Committee of Thirteen. The exhibition must be somewhere. Every town cannot have it. Is there so much narrowness and jealousy in a democracy that nothing can be done unless all its benefits can be divided with mathematical precision?

THE PROBABLE COST.

Again, it is objected that the cost is indefinite. Our architectural and landscape plans—all our designs—are open to examination. Whatever architects and engineers can tell us we have obtained. We have studied the merits and carefully studied the errors of former exhibitions. We shall not attempt architectural follies and extravagance. The Vienna dome cost half a million of dollars. We can have a beautiful and proper building without that feature. Our carefully-prepared estimates show that we can successfully conduct the exhibition for less than $7,000,000. This estimate covers contingencies, but to still further provide for possibilities we put the aggregate at $8,000,000. With tolerable success in the absence of any epidemic in 1876, our receipts at the gate and from rents and concessions of various kinds, ought to be $6,500,000. This is the lowest estimate. This, with $1,500,000 already secured, makes $8,000,000. Should Congress give us $3,000,000, making in all $7,000,000, our wisest advisers, business men of wealth and great experience are absolutely confident that the American people will rally with enthusiasm to the enterprise, and subscribe to the stock whatever may be needed in addition. The experience of other exhibitions leads us to feel sure that we can sell the buildings at the end for at least one-fifth of what they cost us, or say $1,000,000.

THE MONEY IS NOT WASTED.

Money spent in exhibitions of this character is not wasted for show. The American people do not know their own country. The Commissioners believe that no foreigner would be more delighted and surprised by a full and symmetrical exhibit of our condition and resources than would our own citizens. In three-fourths of the field we may confidently challenge comparison with any nation. Are we so vain then that we cannot bear to acknowledge superiority in anything? Let us be glad to see that which surpasses our own work and stimulates us to higher efforts. Great Britain received some lessons in these exhibitions between 1853 and 1867, that surprised and even wounded her, but she profited by them.

BETTER THAN AMNESTY BILLS.

I add a final consideration, but by no means the last. These exhibitions honor labor, harmonize labor and capital, fraternize nations, better the world. Within their walls the farmer, mechanic, artisan, and manufacturer are the kings. They are magnificently democratic, no matter who conducts them. They are the prophets and pathfinders of a day of better things, when what mankind has of energy, skill, and genius is to be devoted to the benefit of mankind, not slaughtering them. In this country we have a peculiar need, not only for two days' of orations and bell-ringing to bring together perhaps 50,000 visitors, but of a six months' friendly intercourse in the comparison of our past and our present, bringing together four, five, or six millions of people from all parts of the land, in a place and under associations that will renew an old-fashioned patriotism. Some of our best friends in this matter are our brothers who were our most terrible enemies a few years ago. They, too, wish to see the American people coming together, face to face, and shaking hands around Independence Hall. A six months' camping at Philadelphia in 1876 will be worth a thousand amnesty bills. It will be very cheap at $3,000,000. I think we can afford it. Having for three years proclaimed to the world that we were to have a national and international exhibition, and invited all nations to a friendly assemblage, being just in the act of receiving their cordial acceptance, I feel very sure that we certainly cannot now afford to give notice to all the world that this matter is going to cost us something, and, on the whole, we have such serious doubts of our own honesty and ability that we have concluded to back out early.

FINE ARTS.

AMERICAN ART—THE PALETTE CLUB EXHIBITION.

A very fair idea of the condition of American art at the present moment may be formed from the collection of paintings now on exhibition at No. 817 Broadway. It is true that none of them are, in point of size, important works, with the exception of Mr. Page's "Venus," (the original,) yet very nearly all are good examples of the respective artists represented. Of Mr. Page's work so much has been written, and it is so familiar to the public, that it can scarcely be necessary to refer to it here further than to say that, in correctness of outline and gracefulness of pose, it may be doubted whether it is excelled by any modern attempt to depict the nude female form. At the same time it is devoid of that sensuousness which is almost inseparable from such a composition. Taking the pictures in the order of the catalogue we find a pleasing specimen of Mr. Yewell's style, "A Little Girl;" a small "Moonlight," by C. H. Miller; a "View in Nuremberg," by Eugene Meeks; "Autumn," by Edward Gay, and "Sunlight in the Woods," by Wm. Magrath, the last a very charming work. "Early Snow," by T. W. Marshall, is also good, though the huge figure in the foreground seems slightly out of proportion. David Johnson is represented by a carefully-executed view of Lake George, and J. G. Brown by "Under the Leaves," and "Shine 'em Up," the latter showing what Mr. Brown can do when he puts his mind to it. It is one of the best of his works we have recently seen. M. F. H. De Haas has a nice breezy view "Near Point Judith," and a still better "Moonlight on the Hudson," showing a large square-rigged vessel with her courses brailed up, coming stem on. It has an effective distribution of light and shade, and is altogether an excellent work. Arthur Parton's "Loch Leven," one of the largest works in the collection, charming as it is in some respects, lacks breadth in the foreground. Among the figure-pieces, the best, perhaps, is Geo. H. Story's "Taking a Bite," in which the anxiety of the giver and the eagerness of the taker are amusingly contrasted. Ed. Moran's "Morning at Sea" and "Fishermen in New-York Bay" are both good specimens of his style. Ryder's "Expectation," a small boy seated at table, and "Summer," an ideal portrait, we presume, are both good, though lacking somewhat in solidity. Mr. Wyant is fairly represented by two small works; Wm. Hart by "The Day's Golden Gloom," one of the best of his smaller compositions, and remarkably rich in color; J. B. Bristol by "An Autumnal Landscape;" Eastman Johnson by "Moments of Sadness," showing better work than Mr. Johnson has recently favored us with; Whittredge by "A Little Brook in a Famous Glen;" McEntee by one of the best of his efforts, entitled "In the Woods Hunting;" S. J. Guy by "The Rude Acquaintance," a child playing with a goat; Dolph by "The Farmer's Sunday Morning," showing considerable improvement on the part of Mr. Dolph; Darley by "The School-boy;" Shattuck by "Summer Landscape;" Winslow Homer by the "Temperance Meeting," a milkmaid giving a shepherd lad a draught of milk, good in drawing and strong in expression, and one of the best works, we think, Mr. Homer has recently produced. Returning to the landscapes we find a new and effective picture by J. R. Brevoort, "Dark Against Day's Golden Death," an Autumnal scene, in which a warm, bright sky is vividly contrasted against a very dark foreground and middle distance. Mr. Brevoort has worked out his theme with great skill, and has given us a translation of nature in her sadder moods, simple and unpretentious, yet such a one as leaves an impression not easily effaced. We have but space to refer to a few more works. There are two by Bierstadt, "Shower Over Silver Lake" and "Mount Diabolo." Both show the beauties and deficiencies of Mr. Bierstadt's style. The first, we suppose, would generally be considered the best, but we cannot believe that such fairy-like and unsubstantial mountains as Mr. Bierstadt paints ever existed near Silver Lake or elsewhere. Geo. Inness' "Landscape" is interesting, though the color has undoubtedly flown. J. B. Irving has painted nothing better than "The Wine Tasters," original in conception and equal in execution to any foreign work of its class. The two Beards, Perry, and, indeed, all our well-known artists have fair representative works in the collection.

THE PALETTE EXHIBITION.

The exhibition of the Palette Club, at their new rooms, No. 7 East Twenty-second street, will open on Tuesday next, with about 200 pictures by native and foreign artists. The exhibition will be free, and will be open to the public for three weeks. Among the paintings on view is a very interesting one of the interior of Escosura's studio, with portraits of Gerome, Zamacois, Merle, and other great artists. Several works by Geo. H. Boughton, and a very important one by Theodore Frere. On Saturday evening formal possession was taken by the club of their new rooms, and a dinner was given on the occasion in the Art Gallery, a spacious and handsome apartment, capable of seating about 300 guests. It proved too small, however, on Saturday evening, and to some of the late comers the dinner was but a Barmecide feast. Mr. Clark Bell, President of the club, presided on the occasion, having on his right Judge Joachimsen, of the Marine Court, and on his left Mr. John Taylor Johnston. Mr. Camp, of the Clearing-house, Mr. Sherwood, Mr. Hamilton, Dr. Peters, and other well-known art patrons, were among the invited guests. Mr. Johnston, in reply to the toast of "The Prosperity of the Museum of Art," spoke of the new building being erected in Central Park, which, he said, will be ready in about three years. He also referred to the fact that art is more liberally encouraged in Philadelphia than New-York, and hoped that our wealthy citizens would not, when the encouragement of art was in question, keep quite so tight a purse-string hereafter. Speeches were also made by Judge Joachimsen, Dr. Peters, the editor of the *Jewish Chronicle*, and others. The new rooms of the Club are spacious and well-arranged, and the financial condition of the organization highly satisfactory.

We are glad to know that the water-color exhibition, just closed, was a success in every way. A large number of pictures were sold, and the receipts for admittance exceeded all anticipations.

A NO-PARTY CONVENTION.

Some person, who neglects to give his name, has recommended in the Oregon papers that a delegate State convention be held in Salem, that State, on Monday, March 16 to nominate State and district tickets, independent of both existing political parties. The call says: "The day named will secure a convention of the people prior to either conventions of the politicians, and they can either indorse the action of the people or oppose it"—a kind permission which, probably, will be appreciated by both.

PULPIT DISCOURSES.

YESTERDAY'S SERMONS IN BRIEF.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER ON RELIGION AND INDIVIDUAL THOUGHT.

Plymouth Church was so crowded yesterday morning that hundreds who sought admission at a late hour could not be accommodated. Half a dozen infants were baptised by the Pastor, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in presence of the congregation. Mr. Beecher preached on the subject of religion as bearing on individual thought and the personality of man. The ideas of religion were as varied as thought, and with each individual the religious ideal was circumscribed by the range of his mental vision. Gifted with a particular faculty of reasoning, each man viewed religion necessarily with his power in that direction, and there was no greater fallacy than the supposition that men rose to the same standard of religious excellence. Dissimilar as their temperaments was their condition in this regard, and religion was developed differently in different men. There was no resemblance between Paul and John, yet in their special spheres they developed the highest and grandest idea of Christianity. As in the construction of a house there were many stories, and in men there was a varied power and ability; so, in religion there were untold grades and conditions. Religious perfection can never be obtained on this side of the grave. He who claimed for himself the attainment of that condition was insincere, or beguiled by his own personal religious prejudices and thought. Such a man, if he existed, would be too good for this mundane sphere, and should be at once transported to his rightful state in the heavenly kingdom. Perfection existed only in heaven, and the teachings of Christ, enumerated in the Bible, led to its possession. The abandonment of evil and the determination to amend was the commencement, but only the commencement, of a religious life. Educating the faculties to the principles of Christianity developed an idea of the truth, and that idea was strengthened by the constant pursuit of a virtuous life. Mr. Beecher counseled the study of Christian truths as an evidence of wisdom not only in a religious but in a moral and secular sense as well.

REV. DR. CHAPIN ON THE RIGHT USE OF TIME.

In the Universalist Church, Forty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, Dr. Chapin preached yesterday, taking for his text St. Luke, xix., 20: "And another came, saying Lord behold here is thy pound, which I have kept laid up in a napkin." This, he said, was applicable to persons in every sphere and condition of life, and as each individual is responsible for himself, so an exact account is required of the use made of our talent or time. The case of the slothful servant here alluded to suggested these propositions: First, that every man is intrusted with a gift; secondly, every man is obliged to use it; thirdly, every one is bound to use it in the best manner. In nature every atom is a centre of force—so in the organization of humanity each has an intrusted power, and as no two objects in creation were perfectly alike, the same was applicable to men; hence the deep sense of responsibility devolving on each to exercise his trust for good. One may have ten talents, another five, one more brilliant attainments, a profound philosopher, an eminent poet, or distinguished in whatever way, the account to be rendered should be in proportion. The wealth accumulated by some, owing to their skill, power, energy, and thoughtful forecast, brought more real satisfaction than if it was an inheritance from royalty. He commended all who earned their bread by the sweat of their brow, and described the hard work of idleness—of persons who have nothing to occupy their minds from rising in the morn until retiring; such incurred the condemnation of the slothful servant, who kept his pound but did not use it. This world was a turmoil, and our way should be cut and carved through the difficulties that must necessarily arise in every path of life. All things in nature undergo changes; the earth produced grain when cultivated; when neglected it sent forth weeds. The talent must be used, for idleness or neglect blighted and perverted man's noblest features. A man must use his gifts for the good of others, and, therefore, must use them in the best way. He should avoid selfishness, pride, evil, and moral corruption. Even those in humble positions of life, those of little ability, had a calling, and could effect good. The effort to effect it was required from all, and God had said this, "He chose the weak things of the world to confound the mighty." The mountain and ocean are composed of atoms and drops, and if every man in his place did some good, much would be effected. Power was a purpose consisting of devotion, earnestness, perseverance, and not depending on the capacity of great writers, thinkers, or scholars. The steady purpose of the Apostles made them achieve wonders. The power of the rolling thunder, or the swelling wave dashing into fragments the massive rocks, was far less than the gentle, silent power in the attraction of cohesion which binds every object in creation. Man in his place, by kind words, gentle acts, often accomplishes more than the preacher or essayist. Each one had a part, and on his faithfulness the world depends. If each did his best, all would be done well.

BISHOP POTTER ON THE WANTS OF PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY MISSIONS.

Bishop Potter yesterday visited St. Clement's Protestant Episcopal Church to administer the rite of confirmation. The Bishop's visit was an event of great interest to the congregation, and his sermon, which was of a character appropriate to the occasion, appeared to impress his hearers. There were twenty-eight persons confirmed, Rev. Dr. Theo. A. Eaton assisting at the ceremony. After the usual subscription had been taken up, Bishop Potter stated that the missions of the Diocese of New-York were greatly in need of help. The funds for this purpose were nearly exhausted. Strangers, he said, came into this diocese, and appealing for aid for missions outside of it, carried away thousands of dollars with them. While strangers were thus fortunate, missionaries in this diocese found great difficulty in getting money for their missions, and were in much distress in consequence. He hoped that his hearers and others who are ready to help the strangers would also remember the wants of those at home, and act with needed and becoming generosity.

PROGRESS AND ULTIMATE FULFILLMENT OF THE GOSPEL—SERMON BY REV. DR. ADAMS.

Rev. Dr. Adams preached yesterday at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church to a large congregation, the theme of his discourse being the gradual progress and ultimate fulfillment of the Gospel. He took his text from the Eighty-fifth Psalm: "Truth shall spring out of the earth, and righteousness shall look down from heaven." There were, he said, many theories concerning the condition and prospects of society. There was that mythological theory which held that society was in a state of retrogression, and there were other theories which maintained that it was stationary, but subject to occasional encroachments of barbarism and civilization. Their purpose, however, was to consider the condition of society under the former and as regulated by the purpose of revealed religion. Among the numerous forms which skepticism assumed there was none more plausible than that suggested by the unlimited progress of the Gospel. The way in which the skeptical objection presented itself was, that if the Gospel be the panacea for all the evils entailed upon men by their apostacy, if it be universal in its nature in its application and in its purpose, how then is it that its progress is not more rapid and its results more immediate. But the New Testament admitted that the Gospel was to be of slow advancement, and the moment we gave ourselves to reflection we would find everything to satisfy our reason in that particular. The Gospel came to us while we were yet in a state of apostacy, from which we were to be recovered by the redemption of Christ, and being by this condition unripe to receive it, its progress was necessarily slow. How were we to account for all the agitations, the episodes and side-issues of history, but upon the ground that men were not willing to receive the truth and trust it? The experiment that Christianity had in it no power of self-recuperation occupied two thousand years. We should not, therefore, be disheartened by the slow process of this progressive Christian civilization. History gave us no instance of an extemporaneous civilization that came forth ripe and perfect. Every high civilization was the product of ages, the habitude of centuries. The most important thing for us was that the ultimate ends and purposes of the Gospel were certain of attainment. Neither had we any reason to believe that its progress would in the future be measured by the same slow stages as in the past, for as with the tree that grew slowly through many years, when it came to put forth blossoms and to bear fruit, the maturing of the fruit was a process of but short duration. One thing was beyond controversy—the ultimate condition of the human race, which the fables of philosophy could never controvert. This belief was founded, not on a general hopefulness of disposition, but upon Christianity. It did not rest upon any general or special condition of things, but solely upon the promise of the Most High God, and from what we know of his promise and purpose through his Divine Son, there was, and could be, no failure. While one end of the golden chain was fastened to the throne of God, the other end would not be permitted to dangle in space, but would be carried round and made to encompass the world, and then, too, it would be fastened to the throne. The word that proceeded from the mouth of the Lord would be fulfilled and would prosper in its purpose. Let no one believe that the world was to be without disaster. There had been, and we might expect, that there would be rocks in the river-bed to interrupt and break its current; the tidal wave would still swing back, but if, in our times, we were to go along without any interruption, there would be no occasion for that faith with which the Scripture invigorates our fortitude and our toil. But whatever might be the intermediate processes, the ultimate condition of the human race was absolutely certain. All our hopes in the future were the offspring of Christianity, and when the whole of our species was obedient to the Gospel, there would be realized that state of things so poetically described by the prophet: "Verdure, and blossoms, and fruits, and singing, and garlanded joy." Our race has been ruined by a lie, by the perversion of the truth, and it would be righted by the fulfillment of the text, "Truth shall spring out of the earth." The time would come when selfishness would be dethroned, when falsehood would die, and when truth, once found by men in the street, and trampled upon, would reign without distrust and without question, and when righteousness under the established rule of Christ would prevail. It would be the great code of universal law. The strong would no longer oppress the weak, no wrong would be perpetrated against the interests and right of any one, and violence would die. Then would come the halcyon days when the thought of injury could be forgotten, and when truth and innocence would possess the world. Then would there be an entire revolution in political economy, a total change in the whole structure of social duty; for men would then see that the most costly and extravagant thing in the world was sin, and naval and military forces, and all other agencies of an imperfect civilization, would be no longer needed. In conclusion, the preacher briefly reviewed the progress of the Gospel through the agency of missionary efforts.

THE PLAN OF SALVATION—SERMON OF REV. H. B. HITCHINGS, AT TRINITY CHURCH.

The services at Trinity Church yesterday were unusually interesting for this season of the year, and were participated in by a large congregation. The Psalm, "As pants the hart for cooling streams," which was sung as the anthem of the day, was finely rendered. The sermon was preached by Rev. Horace B. Hitchings, who took for his text the sixteenth verse of the third chapter of St. John: "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life." Men, the preacher said, had an innate consciousness that they possessed no goodness, and were far removed from even a creditable degree of moral or spiritual excellence. They felt inclined to cry out when bowed down with sorrow and trouble: "Oh, wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" The purpose of men—their great object in life—was not what was required of them by God, whose command was, "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness," and all these things shall be added unto you." They were conscious that they did not do this—that they were not in unity with God, and had not, therefore, Christianity, but were in danger of perishing, or of being so far removed from God as to preclude the possibility of being united with Him. God had said that He did not desire the death of a sinner, but had "sent His only begotten Son into the world that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life." The union which had once existed between God and man existed no longer, but the religion of Christ proposed to accomplish another union. First, by the love of God, which was the prime cause of man's sanctification and redemption. They could not tell why God so loved man, nor could they measure the bounds of His infinite love; but they could see its results, and humbly worship and adore Him. Secondly, God had given his only begotten Son, Jesus, to take our nature upon him. This was Jesus of Nazareth, and what He had done by His birth, life, ignoble death, and glorious resurrection and ascension, as well as what He was now doing for us at the right hand of God, was for the purpose of restoring man to a union with God. By the incarnation of Jesus, God had taken upon himself our troubles, and trials, and sorrows—marvelous mystery to contemplate! As man God had lived on earth, and by His life had taught us how to live; but never had an example been given under more trying circumstances—abused, misrepresented and insulted as He had been. Yet He had borne it all meekly and never assumed His divine power in order to shield himself from danger. He had only assumed the Godhead and worked miracles for the purpose of stamping his mission as divine, and with the view of showing men that they worshiped God in man. Jesus died and paid the penalty that men might live. But death could not hold Him, and He came from the grave leading the King of Terrors captive in order that He might commence another mission, and open by His resurrection the gates of eternal life to sinners. He then ascended into heaven taking with Him his broken and mangled flesh, and sat on the right hand of God, in order that, as man, He could plead for men as only one could who had suffered all the infirmities to which humanity is heir. More than this, Christ ascended into heaven in order to send down to mankind the third person of the glorious Trinity—the Holy Spirit—to sanctify man and make him one with God. Such was the work of Christ. Man had no agency in it. He had achieved it unaided by mortal help, and to Him be ascribed all the praise and glory. But it did not follow that all men were to be forced to receive salvation—that all were to accept this work of God. The duty of man was summed up in the one word "believe"—to believe on the foundation built up by God. But this new foundation—this free spirit of the Holy Ghost—could not increase or grow up of itself, and should be nurtured and sustained. These opportunities were afforded in the sacraments of the Church, baptism and the Holy Eucharist, as well as in acts of holy living and piety. By these means they could attain a state of purity which would eventually unite them with God. Were his hearers among those who believed? Had they been baptized? Did they partake of the Lord's Supper? Did they pray? Did they seek to curb their passions, and strive to live in obedience to God's will and commandments? If they did not, they had not that belief which alone could bring them to the foot of the cross, and they could not partake of eternal life. For them the sacrifices of God might never have been made; the Holy Ghost could never abide with them. They could not make themselves holy, nay, though they bestowed all their goods on the poor and gave their bodies to be burned. There was one atonement on Calvary in which they should participate before they could hope to reach the heaven of holiness and happiness and peace.

THE FAITH OF SAUL—SERMON BY REV. D. R. MILBURN.

Rev. D. R. Milburn, better known as the "Blind Preacher," conducted the services at Rev. Dr. Deems' Church of the Strangers, in Mercer street, yesterday morning. His sermon was based on the verse, (Second Timothy, iv., 7,) "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith." The preacher considered the words of the text the most noteworthy of any he had read. The influence they had exerted for 1,900 years deserved profound and serious attention. After a brief description of the birth, life, and crucifixion of the Savior, he pictured the state of society at that period. The Jews had supposed, having put the disturber of the public mind out of the way, that the end of the apostacy was attained. When the Roman soldiers, who guarded the tomb wherein was laid the body of the Savior, had said that an angel came and rolled away the stone, the people said they were drunken, or slept on their post. Saul of Tarsus, a young man of noble parentage, an ardent believer of the Jewish religion, having received letters from the High Priest, was journeying on the road to Damascus. As he neared the city a sudden light shone around him, and he fell to the earth, and heard a voice saying, "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?" "Who art thou?" he cried. A voice answered, "I am Jesus, whom thou persecutest." What was this? asked the preacher. Scientific men would have people believe that this vision was a hallucination, or an aberration caused by sun-stroke. It was not a hallucination. It was not an illusion. It was a reality. It was the corner-stone of the universe. Saul rose up from his prostrate condition, and was on the verge of madness for three days and three nights, accusing himself of sinning against the Lord, while believing himself to be a patriot. But at the expiration of that time an aged servant of God, Ananias, appeared to him in a vision and announced that Jesus had sent him to comfort him. Saul received his sight, and was baptized, and for thirty years afterward his service was of the most heroic, the most romantic, and the most marvelous description. This man, profoundly devoted to his countrymen, nevertheless incurred their hatred and scorn. He was cast into prison, and there remained for years, because the Jews held him to be an impostor, and therefore persecuted him with unrelenting hostility. He was taken to Athens, where were at that time assembled the great and the learned, and on Mar's Hill he addressed the multitude in the most eloquent and yet the most simple language that tongue could utter. Still the people were disappointed. They had supposed him to be a man cultivated and refined like themselves. He talked to them of one having been raised from the dead, and they mocked him. A man can stand unmoved before a mob, but when he entered the society of the cultured and refined, and was received coldly, he could not stand the satire, the innuendoes and silent contempt of those around him. Yet this man brooked this treatment for thirty long years. At the end of this period of wandering and fasting and sorrow, prematurely old, we found him confined in the dungeons of the palace at Rome. Near him Nero held his revels with his slaves. That old man, wrinkled with care and sorrow, with dimmed eye, but with the inner light shining bright within him, in the solitude and gloom of his dungeon, wrote to his son Timothy. He wrote when all his friends had forsaken him, when he was alone and forgotten, and he gave his experience for the previous thirty years to his beloved son—an experience which should cause the hearts of all coming generations to thrill and their eyes to fill with tears. He was soon to die a felon's death; was to be taken through the river gate to the banks of the Tiber, and there beheaded, under the sanction of the law. The example held forth by the life of this good man should be impressed upon the minds of all—upon those who desired riches, or power, or fame. What had held him up during those years of sorrow? The answer was contained in his epistle: "Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord shall give me at that day." How, asked the speaker, could a sunstroke have held this man under such control for a period of over thirty years? Was the man a charlatan? Many men were willing to forego the chances of eternal life if by so doing they would obtain riches and worldly honors. Charlatans did not usually give thirty years to the achievement of their objects. It was something deeper—the hope of eternal life. It was revealed to him by Jesus of Nazareth from the highest heaven, who was the High Priest, the Judge. Without doubt He had received His reward for all the privations and suffering He had undergone in the flesh. Plato's works had a dozen cultivated readers in every generation, but St. Paul's readers were readily counted by millions in every language on the globe. In conclusion, the reverend gentleman said: I come to you to-day, men and brethren, to say that this man is only a type of our Lord Jesus Christ, and that His example, if practiced, will lead to virtue, honor, and immortality, and an eternal crown is waiting for all who will ask it.

GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The official records at Castle Garden show that from the 1st of January to the 1st of March of the present year there arrived at this port from Europe 102 steamers, bringing 5,551 emigrants, of which 2,067 came from Germany, while during the same period in the preceding year the number of steamers was only 92, while the number of emigrants was 12,737, of which 5,146 were Germans. It appears hereby that there is a decrease of 7,186 in the total number, and a decrease of 3,079 in the number of German emigrants for the present year.

This large falling off in the emigration from Germany must be ascribed to two principal causes; one, the panic which swept over our country last Fall, and brought derangement and depression of our labor market in its train; and the other, the large advance of wages in Germany, and the thereby improved condition of the laboring classes. While the first cause is only a temporary one which will disappear with the revival of business and the restoration of confidence, the second is of a more permanent character, and will diminish if not prevent emigration, until its effects can be counteracted by some additional advantages offered on our side.

As such we may consider the determination of South Carolina and other Southern States to enter into competition with the West for the acquisition of German emigrants. For this purpose good lands have been placed in the market at low rates and in suitable quantities, funds are collected to defray a part of the traveling expenses and for temporary assistance of the less opulent, and societies are called in existence for the protection and encouragement of the arriving emigrants.

In this manner a comparatively new and very promising field of enterprise has been opened to German emigrants, who will not require a long time to learn how to cultivate the Southern staples, and will soon find out that it costs less to raise and send to market a bale of cotton or tobacco than the corresponding value of wheat or corn. It will only require a hearty co-operation on the part of our Commissioners of Emigration to convince the surplus population of Germany that our resources are not yet exhausted; that we have still large tracts of the richest lands unsettled, and we are not simply willing to receive all who will come, but heartily invite them to come, and to share with us all the advantages of our free institutions and our material prosperity. Unfortunately our present Commissioners of Emigration do not seem to share this popular sentiment, but appear rather inclined to discourage emigration from Germany, and to revive the obnoxious and narrow-minded Know-nothing agitation. The treatment of the President of the German Society, the legitimate representative of the German element in the State Board of Emigration, by his fellow-commissioners, will hardly admit of any other explanation. The President of said society was deprived of the right to vote on the removal and the appointment of officers, by an act of our last Legislature. The selection of proper persons as officers of the Emigration Commission, is of great importance to the welfare of the arriving emigrant, because they are the persons he has to deal with and has to look to for advice or assistance, and it is certainly necessary that a proportionate number of these employes should be able to understand and to speak the language of the people who are placed under their charge. The efforts of the President of the German Society were therefore always directed toward securing the retention or the appointment of a sufficient number of German-speaking officials, and they had no difficulty in accomplishing this object until the commission was placed under the control of professional politicians, who wanted every office for their friends and partisans and could or would not listen to any criticism of their candidates. Hence the squabbling in the board and the passage of the above-mentioned act.

The present Commissioners were appointed as reformers, and it was expected that as such they would abolish all existing abuses, and that, as gentlemen, they would grant by courtesy to their *ex officio* colleagues the privileges of which they had been deprived by political intrigues. In place of this, the old system was retained, and the President of the German Society snubbed and insulted at every opportunity; his remonstrances were ridiculed and his protests disregarded. Persons entirely unfitted for public service were appointed to responsible positions, while men of ability and long experience were either removed or transferred to inferior positions. It is even credibly stated that all the most experienced German officers will be removed, and that for this purpose the committees have been reconstructed, and the President of the German Society, who formerly was a member of every committee, been placed on the tail end of only one.

Under these circumstances it is not astonishing that said President should bring his grievances to the knowledge of his society, and even to suggest the propriety of his withdrawing from the board, and thereby avoiding all responsibility for its actions.

The German Society transacts its business with open doors, and the reports of its proceedings are circulated by the German press all over this country, as well as in Germany.

This society has been in uninterrupted activity for nearly a hundred years, and has counted and now counts among its members some of our most prominent citizens. It is considered by the Government and the people of Germany as the real protector of the German immigrant, and as the true exponent of the German sentiment in the United States in all questions pertaining to immigration.

It is, therefore, no great presumption to assert that the reports of the society will be fully credited, and will be used by those whose interest it is to prevent emigration, as a weighty argument against it.

The act depriving the President of the German Society of his former rights, was passed by a Republican Legislature. The Commissioners who snub and insult him were appointed by a Republican Governor and confirmed by a Republican Senate, and the petition of the German Society, to restore its President to his former rights, has been addressed to, and so far disregarded, by the present Republican Legislature. If, in consequence of this state of affairs, emigration from Germany should continue to decline, the responsibility will fall upon the Republican Party of this State. Can it afford to carry this additional burden?

WILLY WALLACH.

LOYAL FEELING IN TEXAS.

Mr. C. C. Fulton, of the Baltimore *American*, who is now traveling in Texas, and furnishing some interesting accounts of his wanderings, in a recent letter to his paper says: "On board the 'mail schooner' on which our party left Indianola, yesterday, was a District Attorney, a Sheriff, and several members of the Texas Bar, with sheep and cattle grazers, and other prominent citizens. Most of these had served in the Confederate army, and during our long and dreary sail many camp anecdotes were incidentally related by those who had witnessed or participated in the incidents. Not one word of bitterness was uttered, and even amusing anecdotes of Ben. Butler were related, indicative of his shrewdness and smartness in parrying all attacks. They seemed by common consent to admit that he was a grand scamp, but did not think it necessary to go into any denunciation or abuse of him to prove their position. Our little cabin was crowded to excess with its twelve passengers, and in order to have no break in the amusements, a song was proposed, when one of our legal companions, who had served in the Southern Army through the war, struck up—

'My country, it is of thee,
Sweet land of liberty!'

The other ex-Confederates joined in the singing with hearty enthusiasm, and we never have heard this beautiful song better rendered. Next, without a word of objection from any one, the military air of 'Tramp, Tramp!' &c., was sung, all joining in the chorus, followed by 'Dixie,' when our ears were startled by one of them starting the old Union campaign song of—

'John Brown's soul is marching on!'

Afterward the 'Star Spangled Banner,' and 'My Maryland,' with fine effect, were sung on deck, and on our assuring an ex-Confederate near us that these songs sounded with more exhilarating effect than we had been accustomed to regard them, considering who were the singers, replied, 'Yes, we are thoroughly reconstructed in Texas.' A Confederate Colonel remarked that when Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was received in camp, he regarded it as the grandest joke of the season, and called all the colored men up to head-quarters, and read it to them as evidence of the folly of Lincoln. 'But,' he added, 'it turned out a serious joke, though we were all better off in Texas without our slaves than we were with them, and would not have them back again on any account.'"

SAD CASE OF DESTITUTION.

The Detroit *Tribune* of Thursday last relates the following: "A man who claims to be a cousin, and is a namesake of one of the former Presidents of the United States, applied to Director of the Poor Willard yesterday afternoon for assistance. He is about sixty-five years of age and was accompanied by his wife. He stated that he formerly lived in the State of New-York, but that several years ago he sold his property there and moved to Nebraska, where he purchased a farm. The climate did not agree with him, and sickness fell upon himself and wife, and they were obliged to dispose of their property, and have spent the avails of it. A few days ago they started for their former home where they have friends and near relatives, and reaching this city had no means to proceed further, the man having spent his last half dollar for a meal for his wife. The director of the poor, becoming satisfied of the truth of the man's story, had him and his wife ticketed for Buffalo, from which place they will be able to easily reach their friends."

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

THE SITUATION FROM A SPANISH STANDPOINT—COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 28, 1874.

The recent decrees and the results expected therefrom, added to the *couleur de rose* reports circulating during the past few days, have infused new life and spirits into the Spaniards. But the rejoicing is rather premature, and the condition of affairs in the Central Department does not present by any means such an aspect as would lead an impartial observer to believe in an early and decisive triumph of the Spaniards. The *Diario* of to-day pretends to give a correct review of the situation, and does so from a Spanish standpoint. After briefly recapitulating the main incidents of the battle at Naranjo, which has not been followed by any other engagement, and thus proves that the Spanish forces in the Central Department are not yet in a condition to inaugurate a purely offensive warfare, the *Diario*, after confessing that the troops retired with their wounded to Vista Fermosa, makes the startling assertion that "the battle and subsequent march or retreat of the Spanish troops through the Moja casabe prairie denote the complete failure of the daring plans of the insurgents of the Central and Eastern Departments." The *Diario* then indulges in a lengthy account of the intentions of the insurgents, in accordance with which Maximo Gomez was to pass the Trocha from Moron to Jucaro, so as to invade the Cinco Villas; and Callixto Garcia was to hold the troops in check. The *Diario* ascribes the failure of the plan the battle at Naranjo. It is certain that Maximo Gomez got very near the Trocha, and equally so that he did not pass it, although a few small detachments did; and it is reported that these have again returned to the main body. The *Diario* thinks that the arrival of the six or seven thousand mobilized volunteers and militia will place both insurgent chiefs in great jeopardy, but from this I dissent, taking the past as a guide for my judgment. It is possible that with the new reinforcements the Spaniards will not only be enabled to prevent the insurgents from invading the Cinco Villas, but will also compel them to divide into small bodies and abandon an offensive policy. Whether Calixto Garcia will be obliged to return to the mountains of the Eastern Department, is doubtful, although such is the *Diario's* opinion. The reinforcements will be sufficient to protect the Trocha, but not strong enough to drive the rebels out of the department during the Summer months. Since Garcia moved his forces from the Eastern to the Central Departments, the former has enjoyed almost entire peace, plantations and small farms are gathering a crop, and the *Diario* reports that fifty-six plantations are in operation in the jurisdiction of Santiago de Cuba alone. Private letters say that a small number are at work, and the number given by the *Diario* appears greatly exaggerated. The *Diario* thinks that the Rubicon is crossed, and that the assistance of the volunteers and the country in general will make everything march toward a complete victory. The *Diario* does not want to be classed among the optimists, but the tone displayed in its review is so gleeful as to make those who are not thoroughly versed in Cuban affairs believe that the millennium has really arrived.

WAR RUMORS.

A party of insurgents, supposed to be a portion of Maximo Gomez' cavalry, has appeared in the jurisdiction of Sagua La Grande. The volunteer infantry and cavalry started to meet them, and several skirmishes occurred; at last accounts about 1,500 Spaniards were pursuing the insurgents, who are reported to number about eighty.... It is reported that fires have occurred on several plantations near Remedios, and that various insurgent bands are operating in that jurisdiction. It is also stated that over 500 men have crossed the Trocha, and that the dispositions of Gen. Portillo have been ineffectual to arrest the forward march of the insurgents into the Villas.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

The commercial statistics of the past year show a decided increase in the production of sugar and a slight decrease in the production of molasses. The prices obtained have been such as to exceed the expectations of the most sanguine planters. The United States continue to be the best customers for all island produce, taking 67.05 per cent. of all the sugar and 93.76 per cent. of all the molasses. Less honey was exported than the previous year, the exports of wax remaining about stationary. During 1873 13,387,652 pounds of leaf tobacco were exported, against 17,442,600 during the previous year. Of these 13 millions the United States took 9,064,800 pounds, the next customers being Spain, with 2,105,760, and Hamburg and Bremen with 1,475,600 pounds. The Vuelta Abajo produced 151,000 bales, against 230,000 in 1872. The present crop is not considered equal in quantity or quality to that of 1873. Among imported articles heavy receipts of Spanish butter, paying less duty than American, have driven the latter article almost out of the market. The importation of gin has also decreased considerably. Of flour 59,728 barrels have been received from the United States, and 288,347 barrels and 87,803 bags from Spain. All the lard comes from the United States; about 250,000 quintals are consumed in the island, but only 134,064 quintals are reported to have passed through the Custom-houses. Two thousand one hundred and ninety-four vessels arrived at Havana during the year, with a tonnage of 921,632; of this number 944, with a tonnage of 419,634, were American. The United States take 67 per cent. of the sugar and 93 per cent. of the molasses, while the tonnage does not represent more than forty per cent., showing that over 35 and perhaps over 40 per cent. of our imports is carried of the United States in foreign bottoms.

THE PROPRIETORSHIP WORKS OF RUBENS.

Galignani's Messenger says: "A curious discussion took place, in a late sitting of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, concerning the proprietorship of two *chef-d'œuvres* of Rubens, 'The Elevation of the Cross,' and 'The Descent from the Same,' which are in the Cathedral of Antwerp. The question arose incidentally as to whether they belong to the State or to the authorities of the sacred building. When Napoleon I. overran Holland he seized on those two pictures and sent them to Paris, where they were placed in the Louvre. In 1815, when the Allies entered the French capital, King William claimed those works and they were restored to him; he took them back to his own country and handed them over to the cathedral. A deed was drawn up recording the transaction, and the point now at issue seems to be the exact meaning of the Flemish word *teruggebracht*, used in that document. The advocates for the ownership of the church contend that it means 'restored,' while their adversaries affirm that it goes to no greater extent than 'brought back.' The whole discussion appears to be rather more etymological than anything else, as no one has the slightest wish to remove these master-pieces from the position which they now occupy in the cathedral."

AN ITALIAN BRIGAND.

The Rome correspondent of the London *Echo* writes under date of Feb. 10: "Another famous brigand, Giovanni Menichelli, of the Viterbo country, was taken by the Italian Carabinieri on the 4th of this month. He had once before been taken by the Pontifical gendarmes, but escaped, and managed to evade all attempts at arrest for twenty years. He is quite an ideal brigand, 'speaks with elegance,' and shows a certain degree of instruction. He used occasionally to leave his mountains and live in disguise in the principal Italian cities—sometimes as a gentleman, sometimes in the character of a candidate for an ecclesiastical career. When he was taken he wore a very valuable gold watch and had several hundred francs on his person, besides photographs of himself, taken at Turin lately. He jested with his captors, saying that those Italian Carabinieri had taken him where thirty Pontifical gendarmes had failed to catch; [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 7.

SALES FROM 10 TO 3 P. M.

1200	Western Union	73¼	1300	Union Pacific	33⅜
500	do	72½	300	do	33¼
1000	do s3.	73⅛	1000	do b30.	33⅜
100	do b3.	73¼	300	do s3.	33⅛
1500	do	73⅛	1000	do	33⅛
1200	do	73	100	do b3.	33⅛
800	do	72⅞	200	do b3.	33⅛
900	do	73⅛	1100	do	33½
500	do	73¼	500	do	33⅝
600	do	73⅝	200	do	33¾
700	do s3.	73¾	200	do	34
300	do	73⅞	600	do	34⅛
400	do	74	400	do	34
800	do	73⅞	1200	do	33⅞
1500	do	73¾	200	do b3.	34
800	do	73⅝	900	do	33¾
900	do	73½	200	Han. & St. Jo.	29½
600	do	73⅝	300	do b10.	30
100	do b3.	73¾	100	Han. & St.Jo.Pf.c.	38⅝
200	do b10.	73¾	100	North-western Pf.	70¾
400	do s3.	73⅝	100	do b3.	71
100	Mariposa L. & M.	8	200	C., C. & I. C.	29⅝
100	Panama	113½	100	do	29¾
50	N. J. Central	105	100	do s30.	29⅝
100	Consol. Coal	47	500	North-western	52¼
500	Pacific Mail	42¼	200	do	52⅛
600	do s3.	42	200	do	52
500	do	42¼	700	do	51⅞
600	do	42⅜	100	do	52⅝
100	do b3.	42½	400	do b3.	52
200	do s3.	42⅜	100	do	52⅛
400	N. Y. C. & Hud.	103½	700	do	52
1000	do s3.	103½	400	do	51⅞
100	do b3.	103½	100	do b3.	52
200	do	103¾	100	do s3.	51¾
100	do	103⅝	400	do	51⅞
100	do	103¾	400	do	52
400	do	103⅞	200	do	52⅛
200	do	104	700	do	52¼
400	do	104⅛	600	do	52⅜
700	do	104	500	do	52⅝
200	do	103⅞	500	do	52⅜
1000	Lake Shore	77¾	100	do b3.	52⅜
1000	do	77⅞	1200	do	52½
1000	do	78	200	St. Paul	41½
1500	do	77⅞	100	do	41¾
700	do s3.	77¾	300	do	41½
1400	do	77¾	300	do	41⅝
2400	do	78	100	do b3.	41⅝
1100	do	78⅛	1300	do	41¾
400	do s3.	78⅛	1100	do	41⅞
500	do b3.	78⅛	200	do	41¾
1500	do	78¼	200	Ohio & Miss.	29¾
1500	do	78⅜	200	do	30
1800	do	78¼	200	do	30⅛
200	do b3.	78¼	300	do	30¼
600	do s3.	78¼	200	Toledo & Wab.	46½
300	Erie Railway	46⅜	200	do	46⅝
100	do	46⅛	200	do	46½
200	do s3.	46	100	do b3.	46½
1100	do	46	400	do	46⅜
200	do	46¼	600	do	46¾
800	do	46⅜	200	do b3.	46¾
200	Rock Island	104⅞	100	do s3.	46⅝
100	do	104¾	200	do	46⅞
100	do	104⅝	1200	do	47
100	do	104¾	300	do	46⅞
100	do	104⅞	100	Pacific R. of Mo.	39
700	do	105	500	Atl. & Pac. Pf.	17½
100	do b3.	105	500	do b3.	17⅝
700	do	105⅛	300	do	17⅝
700	do	105¼	200	do	17½
400	Del., Lack. & W.	109	700	do b3.	17¾

MONDAY, March 9—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, local and National, reported through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, March 4, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year:

Increase in Loans	$4,231,500
Increase in Specie	1,585,800
Decrease in Greenbacks	259,900
Increase in Deposits	4,335,000
Increase in Circulation	132,700

	March 8, '73.	Feb. 28, '74.	March 7, '74.
National Capital	$71,285,000	$69,235,000	$69,235,000
Local Capital	16,929,200	17,254,000	17,254,000
Total	$88,214,200	$86,489,000	$86,489,000
Loans		282,255,700	286,787,200
Gold Notes	17,149,600	26,484,300	28,074,100
Greenbacks	39,473,000	61,915,000	61,655,100
Deposits	199,598,700	239,864,300	244,199,300
Circulation	27,801,200	26,775,000	26,907,800

The Deposit line on the present Bank return is advanced over four millions from the proceeds, mainly of new Loans and Discounts placed to the credit of dealers. The Greenback average is slightly lower than the week before, but still bears the relation of over 25 ⅌ cent. to the general line of Deposits. The exact figure is 25.26 ⅌ cent. to 25.80 on the previous return. The Gold Notes average is a million and a half ahead of the week before from collections of Gold Interest on the 10-40 Loan, beginning Feb. 28.

The rates for Money varied but slightly during the week. On demand loan both Bank and private balances are offered at 4@5 ⅌ cent., and Discounts, on the Street and at Bank, on strictly prime merchant paper, are 6@7 ⅌ cent. There is not so much doing in Railroad acceptances as before the panic. Confidence is reviving, however, in this class of paper, and there is, if anything, a stronger investment demand for First Mortgages of the finished Roads than before the shock of September. The Second Mortgages of such Roads as Lake Shore and the Consolidated Mortgages of North-west, St. Paul, Michigan Central, &c., are being gradually placed. The St. Paul Preferred Dividend is being paid in the new Consolidated Bonds, and they find a market at 80 ⅌ cent. The First Mortgage of New-York Central has advanced to 106@107; the Consolidated Michigan Centrals are 97½@98½, including May coupons, now soon due.

In the general outlook of trade, we reported early in the week rather depressed markets and unusual hesitancy as to engagements for the future, both ascribed to the non-action of Congress on the Currency. We cannot now say that there was much improvement at the close; yet summing up the trade of the week here and at the Southern Cotton ports, the result compares well with the first week in March last season. In the Dry Goods line the improvement was decided over our last weekly review, and while the Domestic Produce fell off at New-York, partly because our Cotton market, from local speculation, rules above Liverpool, there is more than a corresponding increase in the direct clearances from the South. The shipments to Foreign markets were 135,000 bales, an excess, for the first time of late, over the receipts of the week, which were 95,000 bales. The Crop receipts are now 330,000 bales ahead of last year, (when the total Crop was 3,930,000 bales,) and 70,000 bales ahead of the larger Crop year 1870-71, which produced 4,347,000 bales.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount for the past week to $8,643,543, as compared with $9,404,893 same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce are $3,934,686, as against $5,252,908 last year. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $343,111, as against $904,288 last year. The Customs in Gold deposited during the week in the New-York Office of the Treasury amounted to $2,438,400, comparing with $2,454,960 same week last March.

The Import entries at New-York of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, (not including Foreign Specie,) since July 1, 1873, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of January, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$31,023,169	January	$20,211,665
August	32,632,908	Feb. 7	7,929,642
September	29,772,735	Feb. 14	8,871,703
October	27,275,914	Feb. 21	9,623,667
November	20,784,951	Feb. 28	9,972,300
December	20,214,370	March 7	8,643,543
Total			$236,956,468
To same date 1873			278,276,326
Decrease since July 1			$41,320,058

The export Clearances from New-York of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Articles re-exported since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$25,621,053	January	$23,455,638
August	24,343,509	Feb. 4	5,672,370
September	25,799,042	Feb. 11	6,219,713
October	31,246,838	Feb. 18	4,345,950
November	28,495,882	Feb. 25	6,452,305
December	25,250,750	March 4	3,934,686
Total since July 1			$210,843,186
To same date 1873			177,330,861
Increase since July 1			$33,513,325
Gold, March 7, 1874			111⅝ ⅌ cent.
Gold, March 6, 1874			115¾ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$10,638,643	January	$2,660,508
August	2,198,549	Feb. 7	847,616
September	1,502,695	Feb. 14	1,149,796
October	2,167,447	Feb. 21	532,116
November	2,545,842	Feb. 28	431,331
December	2,447,271	March 7	343,111
Total since July 1			$25,925,355
Total same date, 1873			47,330,840
Decrease since July 1			$20,405,485

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office, since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$10,430,462	July	$9,931,337
August	13,454,785	August	5,421,843
September	11,296,278	September	1,424,593
October	8,140,529	October	3,238,334
November	5,959,287	November	3,707,511
December	6,558,461	December	6,515,425
January	10,195,298	January	9,752,291
February	10,386,566	February	3,481,055
March 7	2,438,400	March 7	*2,964,000
Total, 1874	$78,574,057	Total, 1874	$48,031,389
Total, 1873	94,745,933	Total, 1873	60,124,239

* Including $1,290,000 prepaid Feb. 28, and brought into March account.

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

		March 8, '73.
American Gold	112⅝@111¼@111⅝	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May	120⅞@119½	116½
U. S. 5-20s, '67, January	119¾@119	116¾
U. S. New 5 ⅌ cents	114⅝@114⅛	113⅝
Central Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	95¼@94⅝	104¾
Union Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	85½@84¾	86½
New-York Central	104@102¾@104	104⅞
Rock Island	106½@103¾@105¼	114¾
St. Paul Common	44@39¼@41¾	53
St. Paul Preferred	69½@65¾@69	73½
Toledo and Wabash	49½@45⅝@47	73⅝
Union Pacific	34⅛@31½@33¾	35¼
Erie	47⅛@43½@46½	64⅞
Western Telegraph	75¼@72⅝@73¾	86¼
Pacific Mail	42@42½	56⅞
Lake Shore	80½@76¾@78⅜	94⅜
North-western Common	57@50⅛@52½	81
Harlem	130½@129½@130¼	130
North-west Preferred	73¾@70@71	89½
Delaware and L.	109¾@107@109¼	101½
Central New-Jersey	104¾@104½	104

The decline in Gold from Saturday week is 1 ⅌ cent. The Treasury sale of $1,000,000 on Thursday partially influenced the market. The fall in price, in turn, weakened the Coupon 5-20s, suitable for remittance abroad, while the supply of Exchange made against Cotton from the South and against the recent large negotiations of Messrs. Junius S. Morgan & Co., of London, for the Baltimore and Ohio and Lehigh Valley Roads, kept the rates on London rather below $4 84 to the £ Sterling, until near the close of the week, when leading drawers were asking $4 84½.

The Share speculation on the Stock Exchange was active for part of the week, but until Saturday the prevailing account was strongly *Bearish*, and in addition to this raiding of the market for lower prices, several prominent *Bull* holders of Stocks are supposed to have sold heavily, and on Friday quite precipitately. As remarked in our Sunday edition this depression in prices and pressure of sales continued through the early hours of business in the forenoon of Saturday, and the transactions were on a very large scale. Before 12 o'clock some slight signs were noticeable of an upward reaction in prices, and at and after the Second or Afternoon Board, the reaction was more positive, and by 3 o'clock, when the Exchange closed, the advance on the New-York and Western Roads and Western Telegraph, from the lowest sales, amounted to 1@2 ⅌ cent. and in some instances to 2@3 ⅌ cent. No other sensible cause for the sudden reverse of speculation could be named than the change of position by certain of the great speculators of the Street from free sellers for the decline to heavy buyers for a fresh rise. The outside orders to the Brokers soon followed in the same direction.

In regard to the Second Mortgage of the Erie Company we have the following information through the Sunday edition of the *World*:

"In the *World* of Jan. 31 we reported that a second Consolidated Mortgage on the Erie Railway was contemplated. $40,000,000 in amount, of which $10,000,000 to be set aside against $10,000,000 Convertible bonds outstanding, leaving $30,000,000 available, and that President Watson had written from London for authority to place half of this amount. We learn this (Saturday) afternoon that £3,000,000 sterling of this loan were yesterday evening offered to the London market, by circular from the London Banking Association, at 78 ⅌ cent., or £156 sterling for each bond of £200, equivalent to a $1,000 gold bond, the bonds bearing seven ⅌ cent. interest. Owing to the close holiday on the Stock Exchange to-day, subscriptions would first be received formally on Monday, the books to remain open until Thursday evening. From more than one source not connected with the Erie Company, we learn that the subscription is regarded as already assured. The name of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. is mentioned in connection with the negotiation, and we know that Mr. Morgan's advice has been sought and secured, though we do not yet learn for certain whether the name of his firm is on the prospectus of the loan. In either event, his co-operation is of great value to the Erie Company, for reasons which will suggest themselves to any one at all familiar with the London market and Erie's history in it. The issuing of this prospectus was known to a few people here on Friday night, and to a larger number, though still a small one, this morning."

The Coal trade of the week was 192,000 tons Anthracite and 40,000 Bituminous. This is a decrease of 57,000 tons from the last week in February, 1873. For the new season the Anthracite tonnage is 2,014,000, against 2,351,000 to corresponding date last year. The Bituminous tonnage is 311,000, against 309,000 last year to date. The *Miner's Journal* of March says:

"The report which we publish to-day is for the last week's shipments in February, and consequently no more Anthracite coal was sent forward than was absolutely wanted, as the prices were reduced on Monday last. The mildness of the season also lessens the demand for coal for household purposes."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT BONDS and GOLD at current market rates; buy Gold Coupons; buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on Commission for cash; receive Deposits, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent.; make Collections, and transact a general Banking and Financial business.

We also deal in the CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS, which, at present prices, are very desirable for investment.

We are also selling the CENTRAL PACIFIC GOLD SIX PER CENT. LAND BONDS at 85 and accrued interest.

FISK & HATCH.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 7.—Cotton—Demand good; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; Ordinary, 11½c.; net receipts, 2,046 bales; gross, 2,592 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,202 bales; to the Continent, 4,173 bales; to France, 1,350 bales; sales, 2,400 bales; last evening, 6,600 bales; stock, 298,450 bales.

MOBILE, March 7.—Cotton—Demand good, firm, and higher; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 14½c.@14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.@13⅜c.; net receipts, 766 bales; gross, 3,594 bales; exports coastwise, 374 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 90,189 bales.

GALVESTON, March 7.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; Middling, 15⅞c.; net receipts, 1,250 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,083 bales; to the Continent, 921 bales; coastwise, 45 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 95,133 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 7.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.@14⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 1,405 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,961 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 51,697 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 7.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 1,625 bales; sales, 979 bales; stock, 75,678 bales.

WILMINGTON, March 7.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 78 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 3,031 bales.

OLD CATHOLICS IN BAVARIA.

The *German Mercury*, the organ of the Old Catholics, puts the number of congregations of this persuasion in Bavaria at upward of 15,000 souls, under the care of 14 priests. In Munich itself there are 2,000 Old Catholics and 5 priests: Döllinger, Friedrich, Mesomer, Hirschwälder, and Gatzenmeier. The other Old Catholic communities (are the following: Aschaffenburg, 100 souls; Augsburg, Bayreuth, 250 souls; Erlangen, 350 souls, (Parish Priest Hassler;) Freising, Edesheim, 200 souls; Gingenberg, Griesbach, Gunzenhausen, 50 souls; Hof, 200 souls; Kaiserslautern, 600 souls, (Parish Priest Duren;) Kusen, 80 souls; Kempten, 939 souls, (Parish Priest Thürlings;) Kötzting, Landau (Parish Priest Kühn) Walkammer, Mering, 1,900 souls, (Parish Priest Renftle, Vicar Simes,) Neunburg, Neustadt, Nördlingen, 81 souls; Nürnberg, 400 souls; Oberandorf, Passau, 500 souls, (Parish Priest Mayanez;) Pfarrkirchen, Regensburg, 120 souls; Schweinfurt, Simbach-on-the-Inn, Sternbing, 224 souls, (lecturer Hart;) Vilshofen, Wattenhofen, Wieler, Würzburg, 372 souls; Zweibrucken, 576 souls. Considering that in Bavaria the Roman Catholic religion, in its most exaggerated development, holds its own with perhaps greater tenacity than in any other part of Europe, these figures, remarks the London *Echo*, are remarkable. In estimating their significance, the fact that there are Catholic universities at Erlangen and Würzburg must not be overlooked.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 7, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	2	Hides, No.	282
Bees-wax, pks	14	Hides, bdls.	12
Copper, bbls.	28	Leather, sides	14,545
Cotton, bales	3,240	Tallow, pks	283
Dried Fruit, pks.	8	Stearine, pks	150
Eggs, bbls.	1,715	Pork, pks	282
Flour, bbls.	11,766	Beef, pks	283
Meal, bbls.	91	Cut-meats, pks	1,547
Meal, bags	600	Lard, tcs	1,652
Wheat, bushels	70,800	Butter, pks	2,415
Corn, bushels	17,600	Cheese, pks	1,911
Oats, bushels	6,200	Dressed Hogs, No.	529
Rye, bushels	7,200	Oil-cake, pks	1,519
Malt, bushels	1,790	Pea-nuts, bags	58
Peas, bushels	1,778	Starch, pks	1,950
Grass-seed, bags	64	Tobacco, hhds.	142
Flax-seed, bags	20	Tobacco, pks	1,133
Beans, bbls.	338	Wool, bales	45
Hemp, bales	2	Whisky, bbls	523
Hops, bales	74		

CANDLES—Have been inactive at old prices; Adamantine, 12 to 16 ounces, quoted at 13½c.@18c.; Paraffine, 28c.; Sperm, plain, 28c., Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c., ⅌ lb.

COAL—Has been dull and unchanged as to values; Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas Cannel at $11, and Anthracite at $5@$6 25, ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—Nominally unaltered as to price, but very quiet.

COTTON—Has been in less demand for early delivery, the firmer views of holders of the better grades of stock operating against free movements. Sales have been reported since our last of only 543 bales, including 90 bales to shippers, 153 bales to spinners, and 300 bales to speculators. For forward delivery a restricted business has been reported at an advance of 3-32c.@⅛c. ⅌ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,000 bales, of which 1,900 bales were on last evening, and 10,000 bales to-day, with 300 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with March option closing at 15½c.; April, 15 13-16c.; May, 16 9-32c.@16 5-16c.; June, 16 23-32c.; July, 17 1-32c. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,240 bales, including 1,590 bales from Norfolk and 1,650 bales per railroad....The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 11,327 bales....The week's exports hence have been 7,485 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports thus far this season have been 1,819,818 bales, (including 1,190,444 bales to Great Britain and 629,374 bales to the Continent,) against 1,665,297 bales same time in 1872-3.

DYEWOODS—Have been held more firmly, and have been in better request, with San Domingo Logwood quoted firm at $19 50, currency, and Jamaica do. at $19@$20.

DRUGS AND DYES—Have been in moderately active demand at generally firm prices. Essential Oils, though rather tamer, held with confidence.

FERTILIZERS—Have been quite moderately sought after, at about steady rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in State and Western Flour has been unusually dull since our last, only a limited jobbing movement having been reported, with prices quoted rather lower, and for lines somewhat unsettled. Holders have been generally offering stock quite freely at the ruling figures. The sales reported since our last have been 7,600 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 30@$5 50, chiefly at $5@$5 25; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$6 10, chiefly at $5 75@$6; inferior to good Extra State at $6 20@$6 65; very good to fancy do. at $6 65@$7 65; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 10@$6 60; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio $6 50@$6 90; low grade Minnesota Extra, for shipment, at $6 50@$7 ⅌ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates....Southern Flour quiet within yesterday's range, buyers having any existing advantage; sales, 570 bbls....Rye Flour dull at former figures; sales, 280 bbls....Corn-meal in fair demand, but at somewhat easier rates; sales, 625 bbls., chiefly Western Yellow, within the range of $3 50 for common to $4 20 for choice.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been comparatively quiet since our last. Full lines or boat-loads of prime No. 2 Milwaukee stock have been in moderate request for export, and, having been offered sparingly, has been quoted about 1c. a bushel higher. Some inquiry has been noted for No. 1 Spring, mostly for milling purposes, within the previous range. Low grade stock has been quoted about steady, but has not been much sought after. Winter Wheat has been quiet and irregular, with the exception of Canada White, in hand, which has been purchased to a fair extent for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 38,500 bushels at $1 70@$1 71 for White Canada, (12,700 bushels,) in bond; $1 58@$1 61 for No. 1 Milwaukee and Minnesota Spring, chiefly at $1 60 for prime samples; $1 55@$1 56 for No. 1 Chicago Spring, odd lots; $1 53@$1 56 for ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee do., chiefly at $1 54 for car and $1 56 for boat-loads; $1 50@$1 52 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 40@$1 58 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 67½ for choice Red Western, and $1 75 for fair White Western, the general market closing dull....Corn has been in much better request, in good part for export, at an advance 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel, closing firmly, in view of the limited receipts, and restricted offerings of stock. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 93,000 bushels, (part from store and to arrive soon,) at 80c.@85c. for very poor to strictly choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 84c.@85c. for the better grades, afloat, and 83c. in store; 85c.@88c. for Old Mixed Western, from cars and store and afloat, mostly at 85c.@86c. for car lots; 84½c. for new and old Mixed Western, (mainly dry new stock,) in store; 83c.@86c. for new Yellow Western; 82c.@85c. for new White do....Rye quiet, but steady; 3,500 bushels Pennsylvania, Jersey, and State sold, in lots, at 98c.@$1, in store and afloat....Barley quoted about steady, with sales reported of 25,000 bushels Danubian on private terms; quoted at about $1 80 ⅌ bushel....Of Barley-malt, 1 car-load of two-rowed State sold at $1 90, cash, and 5,000 bushels French at $2 80, time....Oats have been again quoted a shade firmer, with a good inquiry noted for the better qualities, on trade account. Sales have been reported of 61,000 bushels at 62c.@62½c. for mixed Western, in store and afloat; 62½c.@65c. for ordinary to choice White do.; 63c.@64c. for White State, from track....Hay, Straw, and Feed quiet at essentially unaltered rates....The week's exports hence for European ports included 19,776 bbls. Flour, 510,180 bushels Wheat, 142,588 bushels Corn, and 12,116 bushels Peas.

HIDES—Have met with a moderate inquiry on the basis of previous quotations. The week's receipts have been 46,852 Hides; sales, 46,365 Hides and 200 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andreden, 1,000 Dry Rosario, 23 lbs., 820 Dry Concordia, 23 lbs., on private terms; 9,645 Dry Montevideo, 21 to 22½ lbs., at 25½c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 2,885 Dry Rio Grande Cow and Kips, 12 to 19 lbs., 6,690 Dry Matamoros, 23 to 24 lbs., 1,425 Dry Mexican, 19 to 20 lbs., 3,575 Dry Central American, 20 to 21 lbs., 8,755 Dry Texas and Southern, 20 to 24 lbs., 5,290 Dry Mexican and Texas Kips, 10 to 11 lbs., 900 Dry-salted Matamoros, 34 lbs., 560 Dry-salted Maracaibo, 30 lbs., 2,610 Wet-salted Texas and Western, 60 to 70 lbs., 2,910 City slaughter, 70 lbs., all on private terms; 200 bales Calcutta Cow, 9 to 10 lbs., on private terms. The stock in first hands to-day was 109,400 Hides and 475 bales do., against 95,600 Hides and 823 bales do. same time last year.

LEATHER—Sole meets with a moderate call, chiefly for manufacturing purposes, though in part for export, at about former quotations. The offerings have been liberal, and the assortment has been unusually full. The better qualities of upper stock have been salable and firm; other descriptions in slack request and quoted easier in price. Morocco stock has been moderately sought after and held with confidence. A fair inquiry prevails for the finer kinds of harness stock at essentially unaltered figures. Hemlock tannages quoted thus: Sole, 27½c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California Medium; 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@26½c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@28c. for California; Heavy at 27½c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@27½c. for California; good damaged stock at 23c.@26c. ⅌ lb. ....Crop Slaughter, thus: Light Backs, 39c.@40c.; Middle Backs, 38c.@41c.; Light Crop, 36c.@37c.; Middle Crop, 36c.@37c.; Heavy Crop, 36c.@37c., ⅌ lb....Texas thus: Light Crop, 34c.@35c.; Middle and Over Crop, 30c.@36½c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c., ⅌ lb. The week's exports have been 11,000 sides.

MOLASSES—Quiet at former figures. Sales, 167 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, at 70c.@73c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin more active at previous quotations. Sales, 3,500 bbls. Strained at $2 40; 400 bbls. No. 2 at $2 75@$3 ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar steady, with 200 bbls. Newbern reported sold at $3....Spirits Turpentine dull and weak at 46½c.@47c. ⅌ gallon.

NAILS—Have been nominally unchanged as to values. Trade slow in all kinds.

OIL-CAKE—Has been dull and weak in price, with Western quoted at $44, currency, ⅌ ton. The week's exports, 11,736 pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude dull at 6⅝c. in bulk, with sales of 500 bbls.; and 10⅜c. in shipping order....Refined offered less freely and held more firmly, with early deliveries generally quoted at 15c., though sales of contracts to the amount of 1,500 bbls. were reported at 14¾c., vessel to be ready next month....Refined at Philadelphia quiet at about former rates....Refined, in cases, quoted at 20½c., but inactive....Naphtha, 8½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted higher, with an active inquiry reported for new Western Mess, mostly on speculative account. Sales for early delivery embrace 800 bbls. new Western Mess at $16 12½@$16 25, with Western Prime Mess quoted at $15, and Extra Prime at $13 75 ⅌ bbl. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 4,000 bbls. on the basis of $16 25@$16 35, for March, $16 37½ for May, and $16 75 for June....Dressed Hogs quiet, with City quoted down to 6¾c.@7¼c., and Western at 6¾c....Cut-meats inactive at about previous figures. Sales include 100 tcs. Bellies at 10c.; 12,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 10 lbs., at 9¾c.; 100 tcs. Pickled Hams, 14½ lbs., at 10½c., and sundry lots of City bulk stock within the former range.... Bacon in brisk request at advanced prices, with sales reported of 2,200 bxs. Long and Short Clear, March deliveries, at 9c.; 50 bxs. City Long Clear at 8⅞c., and 300 bxs. Short Clear at 9c.... Lard has been quoted rather stronger, with a good demand noted. Sales for early delivery embrace 800 tcs. Western Steam at 9¼c.@9½c.; 350 tcs. City at 9⅜c.@9⅝c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,750 tcs., April options, at 9⅝c., closing at 9⅝c.@9 11-16c.; and 1,000 bbls., May, at 9 13-16c., closing at 9 13-16c.@9⅞c., ⅌ lb....Beef products quiet but firm....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted. ....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 1,805 pks. Pork, 1,371 pks. Beef, 10,272 bxs. Bacon, 5,646 pks. Lard, and 8,205 bxs. Cheese.

SKINS—A fair inquiry prevails for Deer at steady rates. Receipts, 66 bales. Sales include 6,000 lbs. Sisal, 2,000 lbs. Vera Cruz, 6,000 lbs. Central American, 5,000 lbs. Matamoras, and 1,000 lbs. Southern on private terms. Goat have been firm and in good request. Receipts, 318 bales. Sales, 33 bales Zanzibar, 50 bales Cape, 80 bales Peruvians, and 350 bales Mexican on private terms.

SOAP—Has been in fair request, in a jobbing way, at former quotations, with Castile quoted at 9⅛c.@9½c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Generally quoted about steady on the basis of yesterday's figures, with a moderate trade noted, mainly in Refining stock. Sales reported, since our last, 1,555 hhds. and 786 bxs., including 348 hhds. good fair to good Refining Muscovado at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; 260 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 6¾c.@7¼c.; 227 bxs. Low Clayed at 7⅜c.@7½c.; 171 bxs. Derosne at 8⅝c.; 300 hhds. Centrifugal, Nos. 7 and 8, at 8c. And, last evening, 275 hhds. Martinique at 7¼c.; 388 bxs. Centrifugal at 8⅝c., and 160 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7 3-16c. Also, 106 hhds. Muscovado and 106 hhds. Molasses Sugar (placed a few days since, but not previously made public,) at 7⅞c. and 7¼c., respectively. Refined steady and in moderate demand.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of only 61,000 lbs. at 7½c.@7⅝c., with choice stock held rather higher....Of Stearine, 75 tcs. sold at 9½c....The week's exports of Tallow have been 865 pks.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of equal to 400 lbs., in lots, at 96c.@96½c.@97c.; market steady.

FREIGHTS—There has been moderate inquiry reported for accommodation on both berth and charter at essentially unaltered figures....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain at 9d.@9½d. ⅌ bushel; and, by steam, 400 bales Cotton, shipments to suit vessels, at ⅜d. ⅌ lb.; 100 bags Clover-seed and 8,000 Staves on private terms. And, by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 1,200 bales Cotton at 7-16d. ⅌ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 4s. ⅌ bbl.; 24,000 bushels Grain at 11½d. ⅌ bushel; 100 tons Hides, 500 tons Provisions, and 50 hhds. Tallow at 45s.@50s., mainly at 45s., and 1,000 pks. Oil-cake at 35s. ⅌ ton. Also, a Norwegian bark, 536 tons, hence, with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 10½d. ⅌ bushel; 100 tcs. Beef at 7s. ⅌ tierce....For Glasgow, by steam, 20 tons Hair at 60s....For direct ports in the United Kingdom, a British bark, 553 tons, hence with about 3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. 6d.; another, hence with about 2,900 bbls. do. (removed,) at the same rate. And a British brig, 195 tons, with a full cargo of Oil-cake, from Philadelphia, at 35s. ⅌ ton.... For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 572 tons, hence with about 3,300 quarters Grain at 7s. 9d.; an Italian bark, 480 tons, with about 3,400 quarters do. (a recharter,) at 7s. 6d.; another, 552 tons, with equal to about 3,790 quarters do., and a Norwegian bark, 368 tons, with equal to about 2,400 quarters do., both from Philadelphia, reported (on foreign charter) on private terms....For Belfast, a British bark, 679 tons, hence, with about 4,600 quarters Grain, at 6s. 10½d., with option of Dublin, at 7s. ⅌ quarter....For Bremen, by sail, 500 hhds. Tobacco (reported) at 47s. 6d.; and, by steam, 14,000 bushels Rye and Corn, 350 bbls. Bacon, 350 pks. Tobacco, and 350 pks. Merchandise at current rates....For the Continent, direct, a German ship, 1,098 tons, with equal to about 6,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms....For Hamburg, by sail, 300 bbls. Flour at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 1,000 tcs. Lard at 45s. ⅌ ton, and, by steam, 1,800 bbls. Flour, 3,000 Staves, and 500 bbls. Fruit on private terms....For Stettin, by steam, 850 bxs. Bacon, 5,000 tcs. Lard, and 3,400 pkg. Merchandise at full market rates....For Gibraltar and orders, an American brig, 331 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 7s. to the Mediterranean and 8s. to the Adriatic.... For St. Jago and back to Philadelphia, a schooner at 50c....For Havana and back to Philadelphia, a brig at $6 75, $6 25, and $4 50, and a schooner at $6 50....For Cardenas and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, with molasses at $4....For Barbados, a British bark, 341 tons, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, on the basis of 55c. ⅌ bbl....For Porto Rico and back to Philadelphia, a British brig, 219 tons, at 50c. ....For Port Spain, a British brig, 371 tons, with general cargo reported from Philadelphia at 60c. ⅌ bbl....For Aspinwall, an American bark, 710 tons, and two schooners with Coal, reported from Philadelphia, at $5 ⅌ ton....For Sound ports, a schooner, with Lumber, from Milton, at $11 50....For Fall River, a schooner, with Lumber, reported from Brunswick, at $9....For Amboy, a schooner, with Lumber, from St. Mary's, $10....For a port north of Hatteras, a schooner, with Molasses at $3 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, March 7.—The Wool market remains unchanged, but prices are firm and the demand steady, the sales of the past week having been up to an average. Manufacturers, however, are not disposed to buy very largely at present, which tends to produce a quiet feeling in the market. The sales of Fleece Wool have been precisely at the same prices as noticed last week. Choice Double Extra cannot be purchased under 57c. ⅌ lb., and sales under this figure include Wool not fully up in condition. Combing Wool has been more inquired for, and is firmer, with some sales of Domestic as high as 62½c. ⅌ lb.; the supply of this description is very small. Superfine and Extra Pulled Wool have been in demand, and a good portion of the sales have been at 50c.@55c. ⅌ lb., with one choice lot of Eastern Superfine as high as 60c. ⅌ lb. In California Wool there is no improvement. The sales of the week have been: Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, extra, double extra, and above, at 52½c.@57c.; Michigan, 49c.@54c.; Wisconsin, Western Maine, and New-York, 49c.@52½c.; Combing and Delaine Fleeces, 55c.@62½c.; Tub, 58c.; Scoured, 45c.@$1 05; Noils, 43c.@45c.; Fall California, 16½c.@29c.; Lambs, California, 26c.; Oregon, 35c., and superfine and extra Pulled, 39c.@60c.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher, closing quiet with a portion of the advance lost; sales No. 1 Spring at $1 24@$1 24½; No. 2 do., $1 20⅝ for Regular; $1 21 for Fresh Spot; $1 21⅝ April; $1 26 May; No. 3 Spring, $1 16@$1 16½; Rejected, $1 09. Corn in fair demand and higher, at 61¾c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 62½c.@62¾c. April; 65¼c. May; Rejected New, 54c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye in fair demand and higher, at 85¾c.@86c. for No. 2 Fresh. Barley quiet and unchanged at $1 52 for No. 2 Spring; $1 37@$1 40 for No. 3 do. Pork opened firm, but closed dull; sales at $14 65 cash; $14 75 April; $15 05 May. Lard firm and in fair demand at $8 90@$8 95 cash; $9 05@$9 12½ April; $9 20@$9 30 May, closing inside. Bulk Meats in good demand at 5½c. for Shoulders; 7¾c. for Short Rib Middles; 8c. for Short Clear Middles, spot loose. Bacon steady and unchanged. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 9,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 17,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, March 7.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 6,200 bbls.; Wheat, 37,112 bushels; Corn, 33,533 bushels; Oats, 84,816 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 36,400 bushels; Corn, 25,600 bushels; Oats, 30,800 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7 25; Baker's, $7 25@$7 75; Amber, $7 75@$8 25; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat slow; buyers and sellers apart; $1 35 was refused for 50,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2, the holder asking $1 40; quoted, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 47@$1 50; do. No. 2, do. $1 40; Chicago do. do., $1 40; Red Winter, $1 60@$1 65; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn firm; New on track, 71c.; Old, 74c.@75c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 52c. Barley dull; malsters holding off for a decline; owners holding firm at $1 80@$1 90 for Canada; $1 85@$1 90 for Western; sales of 1,000 bushels four-rowed Canada at $2. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2 05; Western, $1 90@$2. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Flour in good demand for low and medium grades; prices unchanged. Wheat—Spring firmer; $1 22 offered for No. 2; held higher; Winter firm at $1 63@$1 70 for sample lots of strictly prime to choice Red. Corn firm and inactive at 61c. for No. 2 Mixed, in elevator. Oats firm and a shade better at 48c.@48½c. for No. 2, in elevator. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye firm at 93c. Whisky dull at 93c. Pork firm at $15@$15 50, the latter on orders. Dry-salted Meats firm at 5¾c. for Shoulders, last half of March. Bacon strong at 6¾c.@6⅞c. for Shoulders; 8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9c.@9½c. for Clear Sides. Lard firm, active, and higher at 8¾c. Hogs lower at $4 50 for light; $4 75@$4 90 for medium; $5@$5 30 for heavy. Cattle active at $1 75@$3 75 for native Cows and Heifers; $4 25@$5 75 for good to choice Steers. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, and 1,000 bushels Rye.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat in good demand and firm; Pennsylvania Red, $1 70@$1 72; other grades unchanged. Corn firmer; Southern White, 78c.@80c.; do., Yellow, 75c.@78c.; Mixed Western, 70c. Oats dull and unchanged; Rye steady at 90c.@92c. Hay unchanged. Provisions firmer. Mess Pork, $16@$16 75. Bulk Meats firmer and higher; stock light, but concessions would have to be made to sell; Shoulders, 6¼c.@6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.@8½c. Bacon firm and higher, with active jobbing demand; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.@9¼c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@13c. Lard firm at 9¼c. Western Butter steady and unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Whiskey dull and nominal at 97c.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 7.—Flour scarce and firmer at $6 50@$7 75 for Treble Extra; $8@$9 for Family. Corn quiet at 75c. for White; 79c. for Yellow. Pork in better demand and advancing at $16 25. Dry-salted Meats firmer at 6½c. for Shoulders; 8¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8⅝c. for Clear Sides. Bacon advancing, at 7c. for Shoulders; 9c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9½c. for Clear Sides. Sugar in improved demand; sales of Good to Common at 6¼c.@6½c.; Fair to Fully Fair, 7c.@7½c. Molasses in good demand at 35c.@50c. for Centrifugal; 73c.@75c. for Prime to Choice. Whisky advancing at 96c.; Cincinnati, $1 01. Coffee—None in first hands; dealers hold 10,000 bags of Ordinary at 24c.; Fair, 25½c.@26c. Corn-meal firmer at $3 50. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 111⅞c. Exchange—New-York, sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 39@$5 40.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand at $1 40@$1 42. Corn firm at 58c.@63c. Oats steady at 40c.@53c. Rye steady at $1 01. Barley dull and nominal. Butter steady. Pork in good demand; sales at $15 12½@$15 17½—held at $15 25 at close. Lard firm; sales of Steam at 8⅞c.; Kettle, 9c. Bulk Meats firmer and higher; sales of Shoulders at 5¾c., held ⅛c. higher at close; Clear Rib Sides held at 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8c., all loose. Bacon firm and scarce at $6 40 for Shoulders, loose; $6 50 packed; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅝c., packed; Clear Sides, 8⅞c.@9c., packed, closing at the outside price. Whisky firm at 98c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 7.—Flour steady; sales of 1,200 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 25 for White Winter; $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sale of car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 57@$1 58; White Canada held at $1 80@$1 85. Corn quiet at 79c. Barley nominal; Canada offered at $2. Corn Meal—$1 60 for Bolted; $1 55 for Unbolted ⅌ cwt. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts $23; Shipstuffs $24; Middlings $26 ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

MILWAUKEE, March 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of Extra Spring at $6@$6 50. Wheat active and higher at $1 26@$1 27 for No. 1 Regular; $1 27¼@$1 27⅝ for fresh; No. 2 Regular, spot and March, $1 24@$1 24¼; April, $1 23¾@$1 24¾; May, $1 28@$1 28½. Oats in fair demand and higher at 43½c. for No. 2, spot; 47c., May. Corn active and higher at 60c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye firm and scarce at 81½c. Barley sold at $1 60 for No. 2 Spring; $1 40 for No. 3 do. Pork sold at $14 70. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour and 30,000 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 272 head; quiet and steady; light sales of good to choice Steers at $5 10@$5 40. Shipments—3,207 head. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000 head; active, firm, and higher, at $4@$4 25 for common light rough Hogs; $4 40@$5 25 for fair to good; closing firm. Shipments—12,200 head. Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; quiet and a shade easier at $4 95@$5 25 for fair to good.

LOUISVILLE, March 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats sold at 57c.@63c. Pork firm at $15 00@$15 25. Bulk Meats in fair demand and higher at 5¾c. for Shoulders; 8c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Sugar Cured Hams sold at 12c.@12½c. Lard firmer at 9¼c. for Tierce; 10¼c. for Keg. Whisky firmer at 93½c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Petroleum steady; Refined, 14½c.@14¾c., March; 15c.@15¼c., April; Crude, 10½c.@10¾c. Flour firmer; Superfine, $5 75; Extras, $6@$6 50; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $7 50@$8. Wheat quiet and weak; Red, $1 60@$1 65; White, $1 75@$1 85. Rye, 90c. Corn advanced 2c.; Yellow, 77c.@78c. Oats dull; White, 57c.@62c.; Mixed, 57c. Whisky, 97c.

DETROIT, March 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher at $1 60 for Extra; $1 53½ for No. 1 White. Corn steady at 67c. for No. 1. Oats in good demand at 49c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour; 6,000 bushels Wheat; 2,000 bushels Corn; 2,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, March 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firm and scarce; 76c. asked. Oats in good demand at 58c.@59c. Pork advanced and in fair demand at $16 50. Lard in fair demand and higher at 9½c.@9¾c. Bacon in fair demand and higher at 7⅛c.@7⅜c. for Shoulders, 9⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9⅜c.@9½c. for Clear Sides.

ALBANY, March 7.—Wheat without movement. Rye quiet, but firmly held in store at 95c. for State. Corn steady; sales of one car No. 2 new High Mixed at 78½c. Barley quiet and dull. Oats held higher; No. 2 Mixed Western held at 59c., cash buyers at 58c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 7.—Turpentine quiet at 43c. Resin steady at $1 80 for strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard; $2 90 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2 30.

CLEVELAND, March 7.—Grain quiet; in good demand for Corn and Oats. Petroleum dull and unchanged at 12¾c.@13c. for Standard White; 16½c.@17c. for State Test.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 7—7 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £455,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 60f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, March 7—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive steady; no transactions.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,800 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped April and May, at 7 15-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon, 39s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 41s. 3d. for Short Clear Middles.

7 P. M.—Tallow, 38s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, March 7—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 33s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, March 7.—Sugar—Demand fair and market firm; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 14@15¼ reals ⅌ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20, 18½@21 reals. Molasses Sugar, 10¾@11½ reals; Muscovado Sugar, Inferior to Common, 11@11¼ reals; Fair to Good Refining, 11½@12¼ reals; Grocery Grades, 13¼@16¾. Molasses firmer. Stock of Sugar in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 164,000 bxs. and 32,000 hhds. Receipts of the week, 16,000 bxs. and 10,000 hhds. Exported during the week, 32,000 bxs. and 8,300 hhds., including 9,300 boxes and all the hogsheads to the United States. Bacon in fair demand at $24 50@$25 ⅌ cwt. Butter in fair demand; superior American, $70@$72 ⅌ quintal; Goshen, $73@$75. Flour in fair demand at $26@$27. Hams—American Sugar-cured firm at $33 50@$35 ⅌ quintal. Lard, in kegs, dull at $25 ⅌ quintal; in tins, firm at $26@$28. Potatoes firmer at $7@$7 50 ⅌ bbl. Tallow in fair demand at $21 50 ⅌ quintal. Wax firm. Honey firm at 8 reals ⅌ gallon. Onions nominal. Naval Stores in fair demand. Coal-oil quiet at 6⅞@6¼ reals ⅌ gallon. Empty Hogsheads in fair demand at $4 50@$5. Lumber in fair demand; White Pine, $58@$60; Pitch-pine, $45@$51 50. Shooks—Box firmer at 19½ reals. Hogsheads in fair demand at 41@44 reals for Sugar and 30@32 reals for Molasses. Hoops—Long-shaved active at $80@$100. Freights weak; loading at Havana for the United States, ⅌ hhd. of Sugar, $4 25@$4 50; loading at other ports on the North Coast for the United States, $4 75@$5. Exchange active; on the United States, 60 days, Currency, 82@83 premium; short sight, 85@86 premium; 60 days, Gold, 103@104 premium; short sight, 106@108 premium; on London, 125@126 premium; on Paris, 100@101 premium.

AUCTION SALES.

JUDICIAL SALE OF THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

BY ORDER OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.

No. 403—Daniel N. Stanton, Francis B. Loomis, and John C. Stanton, Trustees of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, Complainants vs. The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, Lewis Rice, A. C. Lippett, and D. N. Stanton, Trustees, &c., and Charles D. Wallace and others, Defendants.—In Equity.

In pursuance of the decree rendered in the above-entitled cause, pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, sitting in Mobile, in the Southern District of Alabama:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Master Commissioners appointed by the said court to conduct the sale, that by virtue of, and in obedience to the said decree, which was rendered by said court on the 23d day of January, 1874, we, Robert W. Healy and Nathaniel W. Trimble, Master Commissioners as aforesaid, will, on THE FIRST MONDAY OF MAY, 1874, which will be the 4th day of said month, in front of the Custom-house, in the City of Mobile, in the State of Alabama, proceed and sell at public sale to the highest bidder therefor, (such bidder in all things complying with the terms of sale herein declared,) all the following-described property and rights of property and franchises, that is to say: All and singular the entire railroad of the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," lying, being, and extending from its terminus at Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee, to and through Dade County, in the State of Georgia, to the State of Alabama, and through the State of Alabama, in a general south-westerly direction, passing through the town of York, in said State, to the State line of the State of Mississippi, and thence to its terminus at Meridian, in said Mississippi, with all its franchises, equipments, property, tolls, issues and profits, and all its lands, tenements, buildings, fixtures, machinery, goods and chattels connected with, or used in the running or operating of said railway, or appurtenant thereto, and all its rails, ties, fuel, and all fencing and erections, and all its rights of way and easements, and all cars, engines and tools, and all rents, reservations and reversions of every nature and kind whatever, including all the property between said terminal points which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" owned or possessed on the 19th day of December, 1868, (the date of the mortgage or deed of trust described in the original bill of complaint filed in said cause, being the first mortgage upon said property,) or has acquired since the said date of said mortgage, either in law or equity of every kind whatever, pertinent thereto; also all other like estate, structures, superstructures and equipment and all matters and things pertaining or belonging to all or any of the same, that were thereafter acquired, constructed, or controlled by, or belonged to the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and also all other estate, real, personal, or mixed, of any of the foregoing description, or of any other kind which were thereafter acquired by the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and used or intended to be used in the construction and operation of the said railroad, not including and specially excepting from this sale any railroad lying outside of the aforesaid line of railroad and termini, and which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" may have, after the execution of said mortgage, acquired, and any property purchased with or exclusively used in connection with the same, or the tolls and profits derived therefrom, and likewise excepting any lands which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" owned at the date of said mortgage, or thereafter acquired, and which are not necessary for the management or operation of said railway, or the repair thereof, or for the business of said railroad company, being the property, rights and franchises, described in the said decree, and therein and thereby ordered to be sold, and described in the first mortgage or deed of trust, executed by the said Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and thereby by said company conveyed to Seth Adams, Francis Dane, and John Demeritt, and their successors in the trust, upon the trusts therein specified and declared for the security of the bonds issued in accord, and with said mortgage, with all accessions thereto at the time of sale.

In making the said sale the undersigned Master Commissioners will sell all of the said described property, rights, and franchises, in one entire parcel, as an entirety, upon compliance by the purchaser or purchasers with the terms of the sale, and the payment by him or them of the purchase money, and the confirmation by said Circuit Court of the United States of such sale, the undersigned Master Commissioners will convey the property, rights, and franchises herein described, in fee simple forever, as directed by the said decree, freed and barred of all claim and right by the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and of all and every person claiming, or to claim, the same, or any part thereof, under the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company."

The said Commissioners will not, at said sale, receive any bid for said property, rights, and franchises herein advertised to be sold, for any sum less than five million, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

The purchaser or purchasers of said property, rights, and franchises, will be required, upon the acceptance of his or their bid, to pay in cash to the undersigned Commissioners not less than two hundred thousand dollars, to be taken as payment in part of the purchase money for said property, rights, and franchises, when the said sale shall be confirmed by the court, but to be forfeited in case said purchaser or purchasers fail to comply with the terms and conditions of the sale.

The purchaser or purchasers will be required within sixty days after the sale, or upon confirmation thereof by the court, to pay into court, or to the said Commissioners, the remainder of the purchase money bid by him or them for said property, rights and franchises, in cash; but this balance may at the option of the purchaser or purchasers, to the extent of one million two hundred thousand dollars, be paid in Receiver's certificates bona fide issued by the Receiver of said railroad, and property under authority of the decretal orders heretofore made in the cause by Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, bearing date Aug. 26, 1872, and amended Sept. 30, 1873, provided such certificates so tendered in payment shall at the date of their tender have received the sanction of the said Circuit Court, as directed in its said decree of said 23d January, 1874; or said balance may be paid in the first mortgage bonds of the said "Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," which were bona fide issued under and secured by its said first mortgage executed the 19th December, 1868, provided the said first mortgage bonds so tendered in payment shall, at the date of their said tender, have received the sanction of the said Circuit Court, as directed in its said decree of 23d January, 1874. In case the payment of said balance of the purchase money is made in Receiver's certificates, or in first mortgage bonds, or in either or in both, in whole or in part, such Receiver's certificates and such bonds will be received in payment, each and respectively, as and for such an amount of money as will equal the dividend to which they, each and respectively, will be entitled under the terms of the said decree, rendered as aforesaid in said cause on the 23d January, 1874, by the honorable the said Circuit Court of the United States; and said Receiver's certificates and first mortgage bonds so paid in and accepted in payment of, or on account of said balance, will, on confirmation by the court of such sale, be canceled.

ROBERT W. HEALY,
NATHANIEL W. TRIMBLE,
Master Commissioners.

JAS. Q. SMITH,
JOHN A. ELMORE,
Solicitors of Complainants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, as Assignee in Bankruptcy of WILLIAM H. DECKER, bankrupt, will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, March 20, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the lumber-yard foot of West Thirteenth street, New-York City, about 400,000 feet yellow pine, oak, maple, spruce, and ash lumber; also, one-eighth part of the schooner Francis French, of New-York; carriage, wagons, harness, robes, office furniture, tools, &c.; also, said bankrupt's interest in the office, stable building, and derricks on said lumber-yard. Terms, cash. Schedules of said property may be obtained on application to the assignee.—New-York, March 6, 1874.

C. C. SOUTHARD, Assignee,
Foot West Thirteenth street.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
SATURDAY, March 14,
At the Brooklyn Navy-yard,
At 12 o'clock noon,
(By order of Vice Admiral S. C. Rowan.)

Two Worthington steam-pumps, one lead water-heater, part of a side-wheel engine, old fire-hose, old belting, old engine lathe, &c.

A deposit required from every purchaser.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNHARD MARKS and JACOB GOLDENHORN, bankrupts.—The undersigned gives notice that he will sell at public auction on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the store numbered 341 Grand street, in the City of New-York, the store fixtures and entire stock of merchandise, consisting of millinery, &c., belonging to the estate of said bankrupts now contained in said store.—Dated March 6, 1874.

J. D. ADAMS, Assignee of said Bankrupts.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (MONday,) March 9, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Queen of Fal; can be seen on Pier No. 11 East River. Also, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Miranda; can be seen on Pier No. 9 East River.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 508 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH AV., will be found, as usual, a large number of first-class servants for any situations, either City or country; also, waiters, coachman, &c.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants constantly found at the German Institute, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance Bleecker st.; also waiters, coachmen, gardeners, &c.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, will be found a large selection of very superior servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also waiters, coachmen, &c.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN American Protestant young woman, with two years' and three months' reference from last place; would like a place in a private family; is also a good seamstress, or would take a place as chamber-maid and seamstress. Inquire for A. S., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid, and an excellent waitress; would like a place in a private family; is also a good seamstress; has unexceptionable references; wages moderate. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH girl, with first-class references, as chamber-maid, and would no waiting; is tidy, industrious, and willing to be useful; will do her best to please, and hopes by diligence to merit a comfortable home; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is neat and orderly with her work, and an excellent waitress; is accustomed to the care and cleaning of silver; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable, tidy girl as chamber-maid or waitress; is fully competent to fulfill the duties of either position, or will do both in a private family; best City reference; ladies to be seen. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTant, respectable girl, about sixteen years of age, to do chamber-work; also is able to do plain sewing, assist in washing and ironing. Inquire after 7 o'clock P. M. No. 85 Clinton st., first floor, front room, John Kissenberth.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; would go a short distance in the country, or travel with a lady; good City reference. Call or address No. 271 West 12th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid in a private family; willing to do plain sewing; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR general house-work in a small family.—By a girl from the country; is willing and industrious; has best of references. Apply at No. 127 West 124th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference. Address C. W., Box No. 18 *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or wait on lady; understands dressing hair, &c.; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—WITH good references; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and a superior laundress; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries, &c.; has the very best of testimonials from present employer; wages $16. Inquire for J., at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT American as first-class cook in a small private family; understands cooking in all its branches, pastry, desserts, &c.; has excellent City references. Can be seen or address No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts., in the store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands French, German, and American cooking in all its branches thoroughly; best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK, AND TO WASH AND IRON, OR TO DO house-work in the country, by a very competent young woman, who, with her daughter, aged four years, will work for very moderate wages; has good references. To be seen at the agency No. 69 6th av. No charges.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH COOK OF SUPERIOR qualifications; is strictly temperate; has four years' City reference; understands all branches of cooking; can bone, lard, &c.; make best of bread and cake, &c.; willing to wash and iron if desired; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A thoroughly competent woman who understands her duties well in every branch; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; is an excellent washer and ironer; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED woman, who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good pastry cook; can bone, lard, &c.; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English young woman; is a superior cook; or is competent and willing to take full charge of a house and home; is of agreeable disposition; has satisfactory references. At the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, dessert, jellies, preserves, pastry, &c.; can furnish the very best of City reference from last place; wages, $20. Inquire for B. at Odell's Franco-Americain Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking thoroughly; also boning and larding; has first-class City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, EFFICIENT FAMILY cook who can get up a nice dinner; is neat in her kitchen and of pleasant disposition; is willing to do the coarse washing; unexceptionable testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN; IS A THORoughly capable cook; has a quiet, civil, obliging disposition; has good recommendations; City or country; public or private place. Is at the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHWOMAN AS professed cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c., and serving of party dinners; has unexceptionable City reference; is neat and tidy. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as good cook and baker; will assist with washing if required; City or country; good reference. Call at or address No. 232 West 20th st.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; UNDERSTANDS all meats and soups; good bread and cake baker; or would do general house-work; no objection to the country; best City references. Call at No. 391 8th av.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY A COLORED WOMAN and daughter; mother as cook; daughter, a half grown girl, as waitress in a private family. Apply at No. 155 East 22d st., over private stable.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as plain cook; will assist with washing, or chamber-maid and laundress; good reference. Call at No. 220 West 18th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 41 West 20th st.

FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 621 6TH AV., BETWEEN 36th and 37th sts., offers the employers a great number of French Alsaciennes, German, Swedish servants, for any capacities; also men for gardeners, farmers, coachmen, waiters, &c. Orders promptly attended to; City or country.

FAMILIES REQUIRING HELP FOR ANY situation may provide themselves with the best of all nationalities by applying in person or written orders at the FRENCH OFFICE, No. 68 West 37th st.

GOOD, CAPABLE FEMALE HELP.—PROTestant, English, German, also other girls of all nationalities, can always be obtained at No. 391 8th av.; no charge to ladies.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—IN A FAMILY; ACCUStomed to charge of house, and sewing; high salary no object; no objection to the country; best reference. Call on or address Widow Lady, No. 223 East 28th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT SERVANT to do house-work in City or country; is a good cook, washer, and ironer, and bread-maker; good references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELSH YOUNG WOMan, to be useful for general house-work; is also a good seamstress and nurse; has good City references; City or country. Is at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELSH YOUNG WOMAN; is willing to be useful for general house-work, &c.; is also a good seamstress and nurse; has good City references; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ACTIVE, INDUSTRIOUS girl, who is a good plain cook; can wash and iron well, and is willing to make herself generally useful; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH woman to be generally useful anywhere; City or country; is neat, strong, active, and willing; has best of references. Can be seen at the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S maid and seamstress; an excellent hair-dresser; best City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; does up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style, and would assist with the chamber-work if required; her reason for leaving last place is family leaving for Europe; has the very best of reference. Apply at Odell's, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman who does the finest kind of washing and ironing; does fluting, polishing, &c.; laces if required; is experienced in doing up children's clothes; is neat and willing, and can furnish best City reference. Call at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, OR chamber-maid, waitress, or general house-work; City or country; has good recommendations; wages quite moderate. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl; an excellent laundress; expert fluter; best City references. Call at No. 140 West 28th st., Room No. 8, two flights up.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, washing at her house; linens and fineries of every description done promptly, in superior style. J. W. Brown, No. 106 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; can be well recommended. Address Laundress, Box No. 88 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; is neat and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman who is fond and careful of children and a good family seamstress; can also do many kinds of fancy work and is willing to make herself generally useful in a good home; has no objection to the country; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, as experienced nurse. Understands the care of an infant from birth; would take care of an invalid; can sew. Has several years' reference from her former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, No. 645 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is thoroughly competent and has first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mr. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A PLACE for a respectable woman as companion to an invalid lady; would sew and make herself useful; no objection to the country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 328 5th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman; is a first-class seamstress; makes all kinds of children's suits, as well as ladies' under-garments, and would assist with the children if required; can furnish the very best of City reference. Inquire for H. H., at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

SWEDISH INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.—First-class Swedish and French male and female help constantly on hand. Only office for Swedish servants, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, with first-class City reference. Call at No. 249 West 31st st.

WET-NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a Protestant woman as wet-nurse; good City references. Can be seen from 2 until 5 at No. 26 South 5th av.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)

Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A GENTLEMAN ACQUAINTED WITH WORK, possessing great industry and some ingenuity, desires to superintend the laying out of grounds, railroads, roads, excavating, grading, or some active outdoor work. Address Yonkers Post Office Box No. 352.

ASSISTANT GARDENER, &c.—BY A YOUNG man aged twenty-one years, who can do plain gardening, milk, care and drive horses, care cattle, clean walks, mow lawn, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BUTLER, with the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

CLERK, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS CLERK, COLlector, or book-keeper; is acquainted with fire and life-insurance business, also real estate; strictly honest, sober, and industrious; not afraid of work; reference A1. Address Diligence, No. 73 2d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, PROTESTant, married; thirty years of age; two years in America; thoroughly understands his business; can drive a pair or four-in-hand; first-class references, both English and American; disengaged 1st of April. Address A. G., Millbrook Post Office, Dutchess County, N.Y.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; can come well recommended; no objection to any part of the country. Address, for three days, Coachman, Club Stables, 38th st., corner 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, with one child; thoroughly understands his business as family coachman, as his recommendations will certify. Address Coachman, late employer's, No. 33 East 39th st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A MAN aged twenty-four years, who is a good driver and groom; can milk, mow lawn, edge walks, attend furnace, clean boots, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN and gardener; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and garden; can furnish first-class reference from last employer. Call or address No. 13 Union st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO OBtain a situation for his coachman, a young Scotchman, whom he can recommend. Call or address C. T. C., No. 34 Liberty st., Room No. 4.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man; has first-class City reference. Call or address James, No. 7 Great Jones st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD GERMAN MAN AS coachman; good City reference given. Apply at No. 223 West 17th st.

FARMER—DAIRY, POULTRY, &c.—BY AN American man, married, no children; man understands all branches of farm-work, working machines, caring cattle and horses, raising crops, sheep, &c.; wife is a good butter-maker, poultry-raiser, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

FARMER (EXPERIENCED.)—BY AN AMERICAN Protestant married man, aged forty years; prefers a stock or dairy farm, as he thoroughly understands all branches in that line; also, is practical in all other branches of farming, machinery, sowing seeds, draining, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER (EXPERIENCED) AND USEFUL MAN, Dairy, Poultry, &c.—By a German and wife, aged twenty-five years; can do all branches of gardening, such as greenhouse, grapery, hot-beds, flowers, and vegetables, prune, graft, &c.; also, care horses and cattle, milk, drive, &c.; wife, care milk, make butter, raise poultry, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER, FARMER, &c.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant young man, who understands well both farming and raising of all kinds of vegetables, also, the care and driving of horses, caring cattle, milking, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, AGED twenty-five years, who understands hot and green, hot and cold graperies, flower and vegetable gardening, budding, pruning, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN, PROTestant; well versed in all the various duties of his profession; married; none but those wanting a first-class man need apply. Address D. S., at B. K. Bliss & Son's, No. 23 Park place.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A PROTestant young man; is a first-class driver; can take full charge of both or either one; has best of reference. Address C. W., Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands the business perfectly; not afraid of work; has the best reference. Address M. C., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTant single man, in City or country; can milk and help in a garden if required; has City and country reference. Address C. M., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD REFERence. Address P. M., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

HORSE-BREAKER, TRAINER, &c.—BY an American Protestant man, aged twenty-eight years, who thoroughly understands the breeding of stock, handling, breaking, training, treatment when sick, &c.; is strictly temperate in his habits, and well recommended. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

PORTER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS PORTER IN store, outside; eight years' experience in a jewelry store. Call or address Joseph H. Green, No. 16 Minetta st.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A Protestant man and wife, aged twenty-five years; no children; man is a good gardener, both flower and vegetables; can care hot-beds, green-house, prune and graft, raise his own plants; also take care of horses, and drive, milk, &c.; wife can do all branches of house-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN OR PORTER.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young man, aged twenty-seven years, in private family or hotel; can care and drive horses, milk, tend door, build fires, &c., or as porter; has experience in both capacities; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER AND BUTLER.—BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young man; understands his business thoroughly; would like a place in a first-class private family, and is willing to make himself useful; can furnish the very best of City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for R.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS WAITER in a private family; can give eight years' City reference; strictly temperate, and not afraid to work. Call at Corwin & Co.'s, No. 1,138 Broadway, or address M. S., Box No. 59 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter or butler. Understands every branch of the business perfectly; is neat and nice looking; has two years' city reference from former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter, who speaks English perfectly; has first-class reference, which will bear strict investigation. Address J. J., Box No. 42 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober. Apply at the French Office, 68 West 37th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; a Protestant man, single; thoroughly understands his business; good City reference. Address W. E., for two days, No. 203 Lexington av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH SWISS MAN WHO speaks English; is experienced in his business; has references from Europe and City. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men who are in want of book-keepers, entry clerks, salesmen, copyists, porters, office clerks, &c., to make application, by letter or otherwise, at the Rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE, A French nurse who cannot speak English; a Parisian preferred; one who is not seasick has a good chance of returning to her own country. Address G. T. L., care Lord & Taylor, No. 901 Broadway.

WANTED—MEN WHO WRITE VERY PLAINLY to assist in the preparation of Wilson's Business Directory. Address, in writing of the applicant, stating references, R. B. HALLOCK, No. 11 University place. Applications in person not attended to.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE JEUNE FRANCAISE PARISIENNE DEmande se placer dans une famille Américaine [illegible] de pour faire un peu l'ouvrage de la maison [illegible] objection aux enfants. [illegible] chez ses maitres No. 43 East 12th st. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LES HUGUENOTS, (Italian Opera)—Mme. Christina Nilsson, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Campanini.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—MACBETH—Mme. Fanny Janauschek, Mr. Milnes Levick.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—JACK HARKAWAY AT SEA—VARIETIES—Mr. G. L. Fox, Wilson Brothers.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT, (Opera Bouffe)—Mme. Marie Aimée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Miss Rosa Rand.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE HEIR AT LAW—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. John Brougham, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—CHARITY—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY MOONLIGHT—MUSIC, &c.—Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—GRAND MILITARY CONCERT by Gilmore's Band.

BAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, one door west of Third avenue, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room*, TIMES *Office*.

Gen. HAWLEY makes a statement to-day in our columns, in reference to the Centennial, which we trust will receive the careful consideration of our readers. He points out that the country is pledged to have a great Exhibition of arts and industry in 1876, that Philadelphia, and Pennsylvania as a State, have devoted liberal sums of money to the enterprise, and that it is greatly to the interests of the whole American people that the undertaking should be successfully carried out. The objections which have been made to the Exhibition are very vigorously and successfully answered by Gen. HAWLEY. On the question of expense, the President of the commission states that a grant of $3,000,000 from Congress would probably be all the help needed from that quarter. Altogether, the argument presented by Gen. HAWLEY is a very strong one, and we must say that we would far rather see Congress give the three millions asked for than run the risk of seeing the whole project collapse. Why not settle the matter at once?

Although the present political canvass in New-Hampshire has been one of the most languid in the history of the State, there are indications that a reasonably full vote will be polled to-morrow. There are three tickets before the citizens, and if the temperance candidates develop any considerable strength, it is possible that there may be no election by the people. It is against this danger the Republicans should guard, and they can only do so by voting for Gen. MCCUTCHINS. No service is done the cause of temperance by voting for its distinctive candidates, but, on the contrary, every such vote is a direct benefit to the Democracy and to the liquor interest, for in New-Hampshire that party is committed to the license system. It is conceded by all that the temperance ticket has no chance of election, and that the cause it represents can be best served by a Republican success. All the friends of that cause should therefore unite in support of the Republican candidates.

An "eminent" civil engineer of San Francisco, with the significant name of STRETCH, has been employed by some enterprising Western men to investigate a plan for converting the deserts of California into a blooming and fertile garden by pouring into them the waters of the Gulf of California. With that happy faculty for covering the entire ground for which your eminent civil engineer is always noted, Mr. STRETCH has reached the conclusion that these deserts were once the home of the civilized Aztecs, and he argues by inference, we suppose, that the region can still be made tolerable to the more energetic but somewhat less enlightened Californians. We are far from rejecting as baseless the anticipations of Mr. STRETCH. There are very few things impossible to the citizens of the Golden State, unless it be a moderate and credible statement of their own capabilities and resources, and even this may come after a while. Meantime, the irrigation project opens up a fine field for speculation.

The pleasing illusion that the "balance of trade" during last year was in our favor will not stand examination. The Bureau of Statistics, by figures which we publish in our Washington dispatches, shows that for the nine months ending with October, the *tendency* of trade was in our favor, but the actual balance was against us. We bought less of foreign nations than during the corresponding period of the previous year by forty-six millions, and we sold them more by eighty-three millions, but we bought more than we sold by eighty-nine millions. What is encouraging is, that in the nine months referred to, the balance against us was one hundred and twenty-nine millions less than the previous year. It must not be forgotten, however, that it remains heavily against us. The statistics to which we refer are interesting. It is to be regretted that they are four months old before they are made public. The delay is not, we are confident, the fault of the bureau, but it nearly destroys the value of the reports.

A moderate share of information as to the nature pledges to which the Government is clearly committed in the management of its finances would save Congressmen considerable time and labor. For instance, a proposition is now before the House of Representatives to make a portion of the duties on imports payable in legal tenders. There has been no session for years at which such a proposition has not been broached. Yet nothing is better established than the fact that the country is clearly pledged to exact payment of duties in coin, and to devote the coin to the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of the bonds of the United States, and to the payment of interest. A reference to the act of Feb. 25, 1862, will make this plain to any member of Congress who cares to investigate it. This act forms a part of the contract with those who loaned money on the bonds. It may be repealed, so far as the power of Congress is concerned. But to repeal or to modify it would, nevertheless, be an obvious breach of faith.

Something practical has been done by the Wisconsin Legislature in behalf of the farmers, by the passage of a bill regulating and reducing railroad charges. The new law fixes the rate for passengers at three cents per mile, which would be an adequate allowance on any Eastern road, and we do not doubt will be found so in Wisconsin. The rate established for the transportation of grain also appears to be liberal enough to the railroads. The provisions of the law to secure its enforcement are very stringent, and its operation will be watched with some interest. The farmers doubtless expect more benefit from it than they will derive, and its chief value will be in proving to them that their grievances are not wholly due to what are called railroad extortions.

FERNANDO WOOD AS A MISSIONARY.

Some originality can be discovered in the speech made by FERNANDO WOOD in the House of Representatives on Saturday. It contains more falsehood and unblushing effrontery than any speech recently delivered in either House of Congress. There is a novelty, too, in the fact of FERNANDO WOOD presenting an indictment which is extremely refreshing. We thought our Ex-Mayor had enough of indictments about the year 1851, but it appears that his elevation to the leadership of the Democracy in the nation has made him oblivious of the past, and overconfident as to the present. Mr. WOOD has suddenly gone to throwing stones with great vigor, forgetful of the fact that he lives in a glass house. But with him, as an individual, we have no concern. He speaks as the leader of a party, and in that capacity only can anything he says be deemed worthy of notice. His arraignment of the Republicans is that of his party, and it can be met without pleading the Statute of Limitations, as he did on one memorable occasion in his career.

It is the first charge of Mr. WOOD that the Republican Party has maintained a large standing army in a time of peace. Every schoolboy in the land knows that the statement is not true. The promptness with which the armies were disbanded at the close of the war was a marvel of executive administration. Since then, the army of the United States has been barely sufficient in numbers to police the frontiers. Mr. WOOD has also discovered that the Republican Party has usurped the State authority in several States, producing anarchy and despotism, and repudiation of their moneyed obligations. There is a rather clever mixture of truth and falsehood in this. Happily for the country, and unfortunately for Democracy, the Republicans did "usurp" the State authority in several States, and among them was that State to which FERNANDO WOOD insisted on shipping arms about the year 1861. But nobody knows better than the Democratic leader that he has falsely stated the results of that so-called "usurpation." He knows, as everybody knows, that the Republican reconstruction policy did not produce anarchy, despotism, or repudiation in any State. It is a waste of time to rehearse facts known to the whole country merely because FERNANDO WOOD has the impudence to deny them.

Among other Republican crimes, according to FERNANDO, is that it has increased the civil list from 44,500 persons in 1860 to 86,660 in 1873. This charge has not the charm of novelty, for Democrats of less note and more decency than WOOD have made it before him. But he forgets, as they always did, to add that this increase is the direct result of the Democratic rebellion, which required the establishment of new Government bureaus. The direct taxation of which he complains is another of the results of his rebellion, and the people are so fully aware of the fact that the statement needs no further comment. WOOD finds, among other Republican misdemeanors, that the party has instituted a system of espionage in the execution of the Revenue laws; but he was kind enough to answer this charge himself in his speech, by declaring that the system of allowing moieties to informers "has existed as long as the Government itself." Therefore the Republican Party did not institute the system. He says that Customs officers receive one-sixth of the "moieties"—they receive one-twelfth. He says that the moieties received by them are larger in amount than ever—they are in reality much less, as may be seen from the official statement published the other day. Another count in WOOD'S indictment is that our terrible party "has stealthily absorbed the whole governmental power of the country at the Federal capital, until all State interests are made subservient and dependent upon its will." This declaration is a startling example of what the gentleman's immediate constituents would call "cheek."

The amazing impudence of this assertion is more than matched by that of WOOD'S tenth charge, in which he says that the Republican Party "has increased the salaries of all officials, including that of the President." Foremost among the salary-grabbers was FERNANDO WOOD. He was the steadfast friend of the measure from first to last. It is true that he is not recorded on the final votes, for he was called away from the House; but so anxious was he for the passage of the measure that he paired in its favor. For FERNANDO WOOD, of all other Democrats in the land, to arraign the Republican Party for the increase of salaries, is somewhat worse than the pot calling the kettle black. Having made such a charge as this, it was natural that FERNANDO should next arraign the Republican Party for the high crime of having paid off something over $300,000,000 of the public debt since March, 1869. For once he told the truth, and his party is welcome to all the comfort it can get out of it. Having done so well in this case, we are surprised that our Ex-Mayor should have committed the blunder of charging the Republican Party with teaching "by example a general looseness of public and private morality." WOOD has evidently forgotten the character of his constituency, and imagines that Republicans elected him to Congress.

These are the principal specific charges upon which the Democratic leader has arraigned the Republican Party before the country. His speech, as a whole, is only interesting and valuable as showing that the Democratic Party is still without a policy of its own. The harangue was evidently prepared with the view of affording material for the speakers of his party during the political contests of the present year. The Democratic Party is again to go to the people on no other issue than abuse of its opponents. It has no measures of its own to announce. It does not even pretend to be able to make matters any better than they are. The leadership of FERNANDO WOOD will not be accepted in any quarter as holding out a prospect of future reform, although his appearance in the field as an advocate of honesty and virtue will be received everywhere with mingled surprise and amusement.

HOW WE ARE SERVED.

Any one who desires to see how completely, under our modern system of civil service, the idea of patronage has been allowed to prevail, need but examine the methods adopted in our cities. The amount of money expended, and the labor performed, nominally in the interest of the public, are far more considerable under our municipal Governments than under the Federal Government. The money spent, for instance, for cleaning the streets and maintaining the parks of New-York, would pay the expenses of the State Department at Washington.

The City of New-York will expend this year for Public Works and Parks, for Charities and Correction, and for the Police and Fire Departments, nearly half as much as the amount expended last year by the United States for its "civil expenses"—which include those of all the departments at Washington, the Executive, the Judicial, the Congressional expenses, and the expenses of the Territories. The City Government entire—exclusive of the County—will spend more than was appropriated last year for the navy of the United States, and, including the County, will spend one-fourth of the amount required to run the National Government a year, aside from interest and pensions.

But the recognized departments form but a small portion of the municipal system. The entire expenditure which is raised by general taxation is far from covering the ground. To this must be added, in every city, the enormous amount expended in special improvements, in opening and grading streets, in laying out improved ways, and in the construction of the smaller parks, which amount is raised by special assessment on the property supposed to be benefited. If all the money paid out in one year in New-York for services were paid in the form of salaries, it would be easier to comprehend how much it really is, and how much more the like expenditures in the other cities of the Union amount to. By far the greater part of these services are paid for indirectly through contractors, but the employment is controlled by precisely the same principle, and that a vicious one.

Public employment, under our city Governments, even more than under State and Federal Governments, is made subordinate to politics. It is conferred by those to whom it is given in charge, not mainly for the purpose of getting as much as possible for the money, but for the purpose of strengthening one particular party, or a clique within a party, or a particular leader in a clique. The public interest is not always ignored, but it is, except in very rare cases, made subordinate to other interests. No one engaged in our city Governments will deny this. Most persons will undertake to justify it, and those who cannot in conscience justify it will acknowledge that the principle is deeply rooted and widespread, and that any attempt, in particular instances, to combat it is likely to prove difficult and thankless. Where work is done for salary, appointments are referred absolutely and without disguise to politics. To appoint a clerk in a department, or an inspector or a superintendent who was in politics opposed to the party controlling the Government, would be regarded as an act of treachery, and would certainly be laid up against the imprudent officer who was guilty of it. Where work is done by contract a similar system prevails. If the law require the contract to be given to the lowest bidder, it is generally found convenient to have the lowest bidder of the right stripe; or, if this cannot be done, the contractor is made to understand that it is to his profit to employ under him only such men as will serve the party in power.

The inevitable result of this system is corruption. Once waive the right of the public to be served, as private employers are, solely with reference to the value of the service, and there is no saying where the tendency toward the opposite condition of things will stop. If public interest can be subordinated to the interests of a party, it can be to those of a clique, and if to those of a clique, then to those of an individual. If it is right to employ a poorer workman because he will support a party, it is just as right to apply a similar rule to one's own service. Any method that does not make the public interest supreme in the public service is cheating, and it is an easy step from cheating "for the good of the party" to cheating for one's own benefit. We were astounded at the enormity of the plundering under Ring rule; but it was the inevitable consequence of the way in which municipal business was done, and where that way has not been avoided or abandoned, the recurrence of the same kind of corruption is inevitable. The method itself is so bad that there is no setting any limits to the evil that will arise from it.

If we trace back to its origin this enormous evil, we shall find it to arise in the utter impossibility of holding municipal officers to any strict accountability under our prevailing systems. We have scattered power at such a rate that no general and accurate knowledge can be obtained by the community as to who is clearly responsible for evils which every one can see, or as to the means by which these evils are to be removed. Our officers are so numerous, our elections are so frequent, and the "machinery" of politics is so complicated, that to take any active share in the affairs of our cities is a task from which the ordinary citizen shrinks in dismay and disgust. The result is that politics fall largely into the hands of those who expect to make money out of them. They do not, and cannot, command the intelligent attention of disinterested men. Success is too expensive in time and labor to allow the average voter to hope for it. The almost uniform feeling of the merchant and mechanic, in our cities, who, if he did go into politics would go in for public ends only, is that he "has got something better to do." The professionals, who do not care about public ends, know that they can make politics pay, and they do; but it is the merchant and mechanic who settle the bill. The problem presented by this condition of things is a serious one. We do not pretend to offer any immediate solution for it. But it is obvious that those who suppose that civil service reform is a matter which solely or chiefly concerns the National Government, are mistaken. Every citizen will find a fine field for it in the city or district in which he happens to live.

A PAVILION HOSPITAL INSTEAD OF A PEST-HOUSE.

It is a remarkable fact in sanitary experience that for the healing of many kinds of diseases, a grand "model hospital," with ordinary wards, is much less adapted than any large, open, drafty building of a single story, where air has free circulation, and there are no walls poisoned by fevers. In our own war, it will be remembered that the wounded soldiers treated in great railroad stations, or immense pavilions, recovered much faster, and suffered far less from gangrene and pyæmia, than those who were placed in the usual four-story quadrangular grand hospitals. The same experience was obtained in the Crimean war, where the sick in huts without sufficient blankets or proper food recovered much more easily than those in the grand hospital of Scutari, while the mortality was only one-half of that in the latter building.

The sanitary results of the Franco-Prussian war were similar. It is even believed by many sanitarians in this City that a man with some malignant and dangerous wound has a better chance of recovery in any ordinary house, especially a simple, drafty country cottage, than in the wards of the very best hospital—say even the Roosevelt or St. Luke's. It is known that certain kinds of cases now recover better even in tenement-houses than in hospitals. The difficulty and danger with an old hospital is that certain wards become saturated and poisoned with the emanations from malignant disorders, and nothing but burning them down ever seems to purify them.

In this City, as is well known, there is a hospital which has been the dread of the poor, and the *bête noir* of sanitarians for the past thirty or forty years. We mean the notorious "Bellevue." Originally an almshouse, and connected with a jail, it has been permeated and poisoned with malignant typhus and jail fevers, till every ward reeks with pestilence, and distills pyæmia. So terrible, at times, has been this poisoned condition of the walls, that the Commissioners have been compelled to erect a small wooden building for the acute surgical cases. It is, besides, ill-ventilated and overcrowded. Medical men and sanitarians have repeatedly protested against it, and urged its improvement or entire renovation. But there has never been power enough in the opposition to Bellevue to bring about its reform.

A new body has now begun the old crusade afresh—the lady sanitarians of the City, associated under the name of the "State Charities Aid Society," who have already accomplished so much in improving our public charities. The committee of this association, comprising gentlemen who had been on the United States Sanitary Commission, sanitarians, physicians, and ladies of great practical experience in hospitals, and aided by some of the leading physicians and sanitarians outside, have prepared a report showing the terrible mortality in this hospital from gangrene, pyæmia, erysipelas, and other hospital poisons, and urging an entire reform.

This committee recommend the entire destruction of these old poisoned buildings, and the erection of a new hospital on the "pavilion plan."

"The present dimensions of the ground," they report, "within the Bellevue Hospital inclosure, are 460 feet in width and 530 feet in length. It is proposed to extend the City sewers several hundred feet into the river, and then to fill in on the river line so as to increase the length of the present site to 800 feet, which will give a free surface of 460x300 feet. On this ground it is proposed to erect four or six pavilions sufficient to receive all the surgical cases. The pavilions to be raised say eight feet from the ground, on a structure of masonry to be (say) 120 feet long by 30 feet wide, and to contain (say) thirty beds. These buildings to be one story high with ridge ventilation. Each pavilion must also have connected with it a small executive building containing a day-room, nurses' room, and small reception and operating room. Also in connection with this executive building, and separated from the ward, would be the bath-rooms and water-closets. All the executive buildings to be connected with each other by a basement corridor, the top of which would be on a level with the floor of the wards."

Our own belief is strong that no new hospital should be constructed now, except on the pavilion plan, so that there may be plenty of fresh air about the patients, and less chance of infected walls. It would even be better to build them so cheaply that they could be destroyed every few years, rather than have those expensive piles of building, which become nurseries of pestilence, and the graves of the sick. We trust that the medical profession of this City, which, if united, is irresistible, will second heartily this assault on Bellevue, and enable us at length to have a public "Pavilion Hospital," worthy, in its sanitary improvements, of the humanity and science of this City.

TOY INFERNAL MACHINES.

It is quite proper that, since the explosion on the corner of Broadway and Twentieth street, the Police should have visited the various toy shops and warned their proprietors not to keep in stock the dangerous playthings which caused that accident. It would have been much more satisfactory, however, had such a notice been given before the accident occurred. It is characteristic of the loose way in which such things are managed here that nobody seems to know whether the Parlor Artillery Company had any license to expose their toy infernal machines for sale. We have a Bureau of Combustibles which is supposed to regulate such matters, and the Superintendent of which, we are glad to see, has been zealously experimenting with the parlor artillery cartridges since the explosion, to find out if they will explode. The point, to be sure, seemed to have been pretty well ascertained by the little incident on Broadway, and the subsequent discharge of a parlor-mortar in a mail-bag. As the information was not official, however, the Superintendent of the Bureau of Combustibles may be pardoned for seeking to convince himself by ocular demonstration that there is at least intrinsic probability in the story. When he has fully satisfied his mind on that score, he may perhaps inform an anxious public how it came about that these particular combustibles were allowed to explode just where they did, and whether it is any part of his duty to anticipate and prevent such accidents, as well as to demonstrate after the fact the logical possibility of their occurrence.

We do not know if it is included in the instructions of this official to make regular official inspections of toy shops and such other places as come within the purview of his office. If it is, we can hardly believe that the duty is very conscientiously discharged, or the inspection made with any great amount of care. Otherwise, the exhibition of this "parlor artillery" affair could never have taken place in so conspicuous a place as Broadway and Twentieth street, or that a license should have been obtained without experiments which would prove its dangerous character. There are many other toys sold in the shops which are quite unfit to be intrusted to the hands of children. Of course, they are all pronounced perfectly harmless by the dealers, and so they are, no doubt, when handled by adults. With children they too often tell a different story. Among these are toy steam-engines of various kinds, with patent safety-valves which render it altogether impossible that they should explode. Trusting to such a certificate, a foolish father, the other day, took home one of these inventions, and within half an hour after it had been set going on his parlor carpet, he had the satisfaction of seeing his "perfectly harmless" steam-engine burst in the faces of his children.

It may be said that parents who buy such playthings are themselves greatly to blame. But it will be admitted that people should be allowed to walk the streets, without the risk of being blown up at every corner. One of the reasons for the existence of a Bureau of Combustibles should be, it seems to us, the furnishing of just such guarantees. The public, especially the parental public, is interested to know how far our own Bureau of Combustibles counts this among its duties. If not at all, then it is time to impose the obligations upon this or some other bureau that will attend to it. The licensing and supervision of toy-vendors is evidently managed much too loosely for the general safety.

DRUNKENNESS AND MURDER.

The precise extent to which the vice of intemperance is responsible in this country for crimes of violence, it is difficult to determine with exactness. Every man who takes a glass of wine is not an incipient murderer, while many murderers are patterns of sobriety. It cannot be questioned, however, that the proportion of homicides due directly to this cause is alarmingly great, and such as to make the suppression of the vice a matter of pressing importance. Let us take two instances from Saturday's papers, one in California, the other in Illinois, which are samples of occurrences taking place every day all over the country.

The first was in the town of Watsonville, where Dr. C. E. CLEVELAND, a leading physician of the place, and MILTON J. GILKEY, a mill-wright, had been for many years at feud. CLEVELAND had often threatened GILKEY'S life, and the latter had as often declared himself ready for any hostile movement. "Threatened men," however, according to the proverb, "live long," and as a rule probably longer than drunken men. Had the two enemies kept sober, it is likely enough that they might have enjoyed the luxury of abusing and threatening one another for many years to come. Unluckily, however, they both drank to excess, and still more unluckily, one Saturday night, a week or two ago, they chanced to get drunk simultaneously, and in that condition to meet. The doctor was the aggressor. "At about 10 o'clock on that evening he dropped into the Mansion House, considerably under the influence of liquor," and "threatening to shoot his enemy on sight." When he left, about 12, he was very much intoxicated, and proportionately menacing. A young man with him endeavored to get him home, but within two blocks of his house the doctor stopped and resumed his maledictions. At this fatal moment, GILKEY came out of an adjoining saloon where he had been similarly improving the shining hours, and so in the moonlight the two foes met face to face.

At once followed one of those ferocious duels with which California was familiar in the early days, but which are happily growing rarer. The two men drew their pistols, standing six feet apart, but the doctor was a little the quicker, and a ball from his pistol struck his antagonist in the right breast. Mortally wounded as he was, GILKEY contrived to steady himself, and took deliberate aim at his enemy. The two weapons made one report, and the doctor fell dead with a bullet through his heart, GILKEY expiring an instant after. Both men were over fifty years of age, and Dr. CLEVELAND leaves a wife and several children. Both, apparently, were in their various ways men of mark in their little community, and both would probably be still alive but for spending that fatal evening in a bar-room.

The other case is not less painful, and if anything more impressive. The Marshal of an Illinois town had arrested a young man, well connected but of dissipated habits, for some trifling infraction of a local ordinance. On the way, the captive attempted to escape from custody. The Marshal pursued, caught him as he was climbing a fence, put his arms about his neck and his pistol to his head, and so blew his brains out. There had never been any bad feeling between the two men. They were simply drunk. Such cases multiply themselves in all the papers. They are part of the current history of every country town; and in every case the long train of domestic miseries and blighted reputations, ending at last in murder and sudden death, may be traced to the "drink or two in the bar-room." We need not attempt to draw any moral from these events. It is only too obvious. Can we hope that it will be heeded?

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Gli Ugonotti" is to be the opera at the Academy of Music this evening. It should not be forgotten that Meyerbeer's magnificent werk calls into requisition the services of almost every member of Mr. Strakosch's company, Mme. Nilsson personating *Valentina*, Miss Cary *Urbano*, Mlle. Maresi the *Queen*, Signor Campanini *Raoul*, M. Maurel *St. Bris*, Signor Del Puente *Nevers*, and Signor Nannetti *Marcello*. So strong a cast is rarely secured, even in the foremost theatres of Europe.

M. MAUREL'S BENEFIT NIGHT.

A special representation is to occur at the Academy of Music, to-morrow evening, for the benefit of M. Victor Maurel. It is to combine the attractions of an opera, a concert, and a French operette entertainment, and is to enlist the efforts of the very *crême de la crême* of Mr. Strakosch's artists. The performance will comprise the following elements: First, the third act of "Ernani" will be recited, with M. Capoul as *Ernani*, M. Maurel as *Carlo Quinto*, Signor Scolara as *Silva*, and Mlle. Torriani as *Elvira*. Then a concert will be given, in which Mme. Nilsson will sing and M. Wieniawski will play. Next, the third act of "Rigoletto," with M. Maurel as *Rigoletto*, and Mlle. Torriani, will be done. Finally, as a novel and striking *dénouement*, MM. Capoul and Maurel will appear in the "bouffonerie musicale," called "Les Deux Aveugles," and written, as to the music, by Offenbach. So varied a bill, interpreted by performers of so high a rank, has certainly never been offered the public, and we trust that the distinguished singer on whose benefit night it is to be presented—and whose like we shall not soon see again—will find that it proves as potent to bring together a large audience as its interest warrants us in looking for.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO M. WIENIAWSKI.

M. Wieniawski, the eminent violinist, who has several times been on the point of quitting the United States, but has always been kept back by golden bonds accepted at the very last minute, has at length determined, it seems, to depart for Europe via Havana. He has now accepted the position of Professor of the violin *classe de perfectionnement* at the Brussels Conservatory, and further delay is out of the question. A concert he announces for Thursday at Steinway Hall may, therefore, be regarded as his definite leave-taking, and we hope that particular notice will be accorded both the occasion and its features. That the rank of M. Wieniawski in art and his good work in this country deserve recognition by a large attendance of *dilettanti* does not need fresh affirmation. For the attractiveness of his farewell pepformance the programme speaks with sufficient eloquence. The bill for Thursday runs thus:

Overture, "Jubel" .... Weber
Duo from "Le Chalet" .... Ad. Adam
MM. V. Capoul and V. Maurel.
{a. Romance, in F .... Beethoven
{b. Polonaise, (No. 2) .... H. Wieniawski
H. Wieniawski and orchestra.
Aria, from "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" .... Rossini
Signor Ferranti.
Polacca from "Mignon" .... A. Thomas
Miss Graziella Ridgway.
{a. Bourrée and Double,
{b. Preludium Vivace, (E major)} .... J. S. Bach
H. Wieniawski.
Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor" .... Nicolai
Variations brillantes, on a thema of Pacini, for soprano and violin .... Artot
Miss Ridgway and H. Wieniawski.
Aria from "La Favorita" .... Donizetti
M. Victor Maurel.
"Medjé" .... Ch. Gounod
M. V. Capoul.
Capriccio—Valse .... H. Wieniawski
H. Wieniawski.
Duo from "Crispino e la Comare" .... Ricci
Miss Ridgway and Signor P. Ferranti.

BRIEF NOTES.

"La Fille de Mme. Angot" will be done at the Lyceum, by Mlle. Aimee and her troupe, this evening....The regular Monday concert by Mr. Gilmore's fine band may be attended at the Twenty-second Regiment armory, to-night. ....The Sunday concert at the Grand Opera-House yesterday was enjoyed by an overflowing audience. Mr. Gilmore's band played as usual. M. Wieniawski was recalled time and again after his marvelous violin performances, and M. Capoul and Mlle. Torriani supplied the vocal music...The Brooklyn Philharmonic concert took place on Saturday evening, in presence of an immense assemblage. The vocalist was Miss Cary, whose recital of "Che farò senza Euridice" and "Voi che sapete" elicited entnusiastic applause; the orchestra, under Mr. Thomas' baton, did its work—all familiar to New York *dilettanti*—with its wonted spirit and precision.

HOME GOSSIP.

The Lydia Thompson Troupe was last week at the St. Louis Olympic....Miss Lotta was at De Bar's, in St. Louis....Mr. Edwin Booth was at McVicker's, in Chicago....Mr. J. K. Emmett was at the Chicago Globe....Mme. Anna Bishop was giving concerts in San Francisco....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau was at Ford's, in Washington, last week....Mr. Dion Boucicault was at the National Theatre, in Washington....Miss Maggie Mitchell was at Robinson's Opera-house, in Cincinnati....Miss Leclercq is to act this week at Ford's, in Baltimore....Miss Cushman was last week at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia.... Mr. Sothern was at the Boston Theatre....The Vokes Family was at the Howard Theatre, in Boston....Miss Bowers acted in Albany last week.... Mozart Hall, in Cincinnati, is to be transformed, by a thorough reconstruction, into a theatre.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Herr Joachim is playing in London....A complimentary benefit is to be given Mr. Benjamin Webster....The London *Daily News* of Feb. 12, says: "Mr. Mapleson, who, for some time past has been actively engaged in completing his arrangements for the forthcoming Italian opera season, proposes to open Drury Lane Theatre about the middle of next month, so that shortly after the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh his season will be fairly established. One of the most interesting features in the programme is the early production of Balfe's posthumous opera, 'Il Talismano,' which was unavoidably postponed last year. Mme. Nilsson, who then carefully rehearsed the character of *Edith Berenger*, will, it is stated, arrive from America in time to sustain the part. Mme. Titiens, always one of Mr. Mapleson's most welcome artists, and Mme. Trebelli-Bettini, her worthy companion, Signors Campanini, Fancelli, Conrad Behrens, and Paladini, are once more members of the company. But Mr. Mapleson also promises two new prime donne who have achieved several successes in Italy and other parts of the continent. Mlle. Lodi, a young Italian, said to be a member of a noble family, has appeared at Milan in several operas with distinguished success. Mlle. Louise Singalée, a soprano of great purity, has likewise won a high reputation. She has lately been performing at Berlin with Mme. Trebelli-Bettini, and secured such popularity that the Berlinese are greatly disappointed at losing her".... The season at the Queen's Theatre, in London, was expected to close on the 27th ult., and Mrs. John Wood was then to take her benefit and make her last appearance for the present in the "Wandering Heir," prior to her taking an original part in Byron's new comedy, "An American Lady," at the Criterion Theatre....The *Athenæum* says: "We are glad to hear that Mr. Halliwell has consented to issue forthwith five-and-twenty copies of the important documents lately discovered by him relating to Shakespeare's not being a shareholder in the theatres in which he was supposed to have a share. These five-and-twenty copies Mr. Halliwell will place in the chief libraries of Great Britain, the United States, and the Continent, so that Shakespeare students may at once have access to them, without waiting for the issue of the first part of Mr. Halliwell's *Illustrations of the Life of Shakespeare*, some five or six months hence".... The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "A successful melodrama of the old school by that practised melodramatic hand, M. Dennery—in collaboration with M. Carmon—has been produced at the Paris Porte St. Martin under the title of 'Les Deux Orphelines.' The 'two orphans' are foster sisters, one of whom is blind but beautiful, the other beautiful but not blind. Quitting their native Normandy, both come to Paris, where the girl pre-eminent for her beauty is seized and carried off by a wicked Marquis, while the girl whose chief peculiarity is her blindness falls into the power of a guilty hag, widow of a miscreant who has perished on the scaffold and mother of two sons, the elder a malefactor of prodigious strength, the younger a poor but virtuous cripple. The wicked Marquis is foiled in his designs upon the beautiful sister through her suddenly finding a champion in one of the least dissolute of his generally dissolute friends; but the champion has an aristocratic uncle, who will not allow him to marry the young woman on whose behalf he has drawn his sword, and who, moreover, profiting by his position as Lieutenant of Police, makes arrangements for shipping her off, in company with far less deserving persons, to a distant colony. But a lady who is better entitled to start on this particular kind of voyage takes her place and enables her to remain in Paris, where in due time she becomes the wife of her defender and devoted lover. For it has turned out that that gentleman's aunt is the mother of the blind sister, of whom she has long lost sight, and who, since her arrival in Paris, has been forced by the infamous old woman previously mentioned to go about the streets singing and begging in her character of blind girl. Of many effective scenes, two in particular are spoken of; one in which the mother of the blind girl, coming out of a church, gives alms to her hungry, half-naked child without recognizing her; the other, in which the sister, who is expecting every hour to be transported, hears from the interior of her prison the voice of the blind girl singing in the streets. In a third remarkable scene, which can scarcely be the most agreeable in the piece, the virtuous cripple, in protecting the blind girl against the violence of his brother, the burly malefactor, kills the latter. Finally, the last scene of all, the oculist appears, who holds out hopes that the blind girl may, by an operation, recover her sight."....M. Ismael, of the Opera Comique, has been named Professor of Lyric Declamation at the Conservatoire, in place of M. Obin, resigned....M. Alexandre Dumas read, a few days ago, to the actors of the Odéon the "Jeunesse de Louis XIV." The piece has been in rehearsal for some time, but only the first two acts were finished, the three others requiring modification and retouching, and they have only now been given to the copyist. Mlle. Antonine has been lent by the management of the Vaudeville to create in this place the part of the *Duke d'Anjou*, brother of the King....MM. Moineau, Koning, and Vasseur are about to read to the Director of the Bouffes-Parisiens their piece, entitled "Les Parisiennes," which is to be immediately put in rehearsal....The death, at Algiers, suddenly, is announced of the actor Leroux, at the age of fifty-five, retired associate of the Théatre Français. He entered the Conservatoire at the age of nineteen, and after having obtained, in 1838, a second prize for comedy, made his début at the Français, on May 26, 1841, in the part of *Dorante* of the "Menteur".... M. Litolff has written the music for the "Belle au Bois Dormant" of Clairville, which is to succeed at the Paris Châtelet the "Pilules du Diable." The first act is finished. Mme. Mélanie Reboux has been engaged to sustain the principal rôle....The operatic spectacle, "Orphée aux Enfers," in a modified and greatly improved form, has been revived at the Gaieté. The work is divided into four acts and twelve tableaux, on which all the resources of scenic art have been expended. The rôle of *Pluto*, formerly sustained by Leonce, is played by Montaubry; that of *Jupiter*, created by Desiré, is performed by Christian, of the Variétés; Mme. Marie Cico fills the part of *Eurydice*; Angele that of *Venus*, Mlle. Perret that of *Diana*, and Mme. Gilbert personifies *Public Opinion*. The rôle of *Orphée* has been given to M. Meyronnet, a pupil of Roger, and who won the *prix du chant* at the last *concours* of the Conservatoire. To the popular music of the original work Offenbach has made some important additions of his own, which greatly enhance its attractions. A large amount of money has been expended on the scenery, which is described as possessing extraordinary artistic merit, and there are three new ballets....The widow of Rubini has just died at Milan in her eightieth year. She was a Frenchwoman, named Adelaide Chaumel, and leaves a large fortune....The *American Register* of Feb. 7 has the following: "After several postponements, 'Le Astuzie Femminili' was produced on Thursday evening at the Italiens, before one of the most fashionable and numerous audiences that we have seen assembled within its walls. A good deal of curiosity had been excited by the announcement of this old and once-popular opera, and it was further stimulated by the fact that the rôle of *Gianpaolo* is sustained by Zucchini, the best buffo of our day. In the other characters in which the audiences of the Italiens have seen him he has had an opportunity of amusing them merely in isolated scenes, while in Cimarosa's work he occupies their attention during nearly the whole of the evening. This fact alone held out a promise of great enjoyment, and, as we have said, there was a strong muster of the *habitués* who favor the works of the old Italian répertoire. The cast was as follows: *Filandro*, Debassini; *Gianpaolo*, Zucchini; *Romualdo*, Fiorini; *Bellina*, Mme. Brambilla; *Ersilia*, Mme. Bogdani; *Leonora*, Mme. Praldi. It is so long since this work has been performed in Paris (1814) that it has all the freshness and charm of novelty. It is noisy, bustling, and full of comic action, pushed to a point which is almost farcical, but the inimitable by-play of Zucchini redeems it from coarseness, and reconciles it even to the most refined taste. The music will not, perhaps, satisfy as well the ears accustomed to the strains of the more modern composers, but it is original and vigorous, and seeks its effects rather in concerted effort than in individual opportunity. Thus, the entire cast is on the stage nearly the whole of the evening, the solos and duets being few in number. Mme. Brambilla made a very excellent impression in the rôle of *Bellina*. She is both a good singer and a good actress, and upon this occasion established her claim to the favor of the Paris public. Next to Zucchini, she was perhaps the one who entered most into the spirit of the piece, and acquitted herself so well that we infer that she has had a good deal of experience in Italy in this class of characters. We wish we could say as much for Debassini. He failed to impart to his rôle the spirit and gaiety of which it is susceptible, and which are calculated to help out the general design of the librettist. Fiorini—Mlle. Fiorini, as the *Figaro* calls him—acquitted himself very fairly of the responsibilities of his rôle, which, to say the truth, are not very exacting."

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

The annual report of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau, just issued, contains many interesting statements concerning the employment of children. The report says that the Bureau had difficulty in obtaining answers to its letters of inquiry in a very large number of cases. Twenty-one towns, however, reported 1,330 children under ten employed, while twenty-eight more reported that such children were employed, but gave no numbers. Twenty-eight towns reported 1,723 children from ten to fifteen employed, who had not received the legal amount of schooling, and twenty-nine towns reported children thus employed, but gave no numbers. These figures, in the opinion of the bureau, very inadequately represent the number of the children really employed. Quite a number of towns and cities have half-time and evening schools. "Upon this subject of the education of mill children," says the report, "there can be but one opinion—that the matter is not attended to, either by the State or local authorities; that legislation is needed to compel attendance, to punish illegal employment of children, and to provide proper schools for the instruction of operatives along with work. Personally," it continues, "we believe in the extremest legislation in this direction, and, could we have the power given us, we would not allow a girl under sixteen years of age to be employed in any kind of a factory or work-shop. If she could be free till she reached the age of twenty, mankind would be the gainer. This is a physiological matter, and the result of our investigation of facts in this connection, and our careful consideration of the subject, leads us to express the hope that, if no other subject connected with the labor question is thought worthy of legislation, this may be selected for legislative study and action. No argument is necessary to convince people of the importance of giving the years under sixteen in a girl's life to the growth and development of her organization, on the healthy condition of which so much depends—her own health, happiness, and usefulness, not only to herself, but to those dependent upon her, either for care or sustenance."

WHAT THE SNOW WATER MAY HOLD.

The Montreal *Star* says that Dr. Edwards has addressed a communication to the Mayor of that city on the subject of the refuse covered up by the snow on the streets, which eventually, he thinks, will be desiccated by March winds, distributed as fine dust in the houses, and inhaled on the streets. He says that he finds that, within an hour or two of melting, the snow water contains a swarm of living organisms, including most of the infusory animaculæ and a variety of worms and vibriones, a teaspoonful becoming, in fact, a miniature aquarium, and a few grains of the dust mentioned containing more filth, animal life, and germs of disease than a block of ice 600 pounds in weight. Dr. Edwards urges the Board of Health of the city to remove this unwholesome nuisance from the streets more promptly and efficiently than in former years, and represents the danger to health from deposits in hose cisterns, which he found in every case teeming with active animal life. He also addresses an argument to the Chairman of the Water Committee, maintaining that the filtration of the water supply, which would be of great economic value, may be effected at a moderate outlay. He mentions the deposits from the Ottawa and St. Lawrence waters, and states that water is filtered at Liverpool at the rate of about $575 per annum for each 1,000,000 gallons per day. He believes that the adoption of the Liverpool district plan in Montreal, of which filtration is the first element, would, first, double the available supply; secondly, afford also a spare head of water for flushing and cleansing streets; thirdly, improve the sanitary condition of the city by the supply of filtered water, and thus guard against prevailing endemic and threatened epidemic diseases, reduce the rate of infant mortality, and promote the general [illegible]

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

A VISIT TO THE FARMERS' CANDIDATE AT HIS HOME.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, March 5, 1874.

Yesterday I paid a visit to Gen. Luther McCutchins, the Farmer Candidate of the Republicans of New-Hampshire, at his home in New-London. New-London is a little town of about 1,000 inhabitants, on the top of a ridge of hills midway between the Northern and the Concord and Claremont railroads, and eight miles from any depot. The village is merely the point at which the church, the post-office, and the store are located, and its inhabitants, with the exception of a few tradesmen, are farmers whose land lies around the place. Among these is Gen. McCutchins, who has been a common tiller of the soil there for more than thirty years. I found him on his farm feeding cattle, in rough homespun costume, and with no coat on. He greeted me very cordially, and invited me into his house, which is a plain, common farm-house in all its appointments, such as may be found by the hundred among the hills of the Granite State. McCutchins is a brawny specimen of his class, six feet and two or three inches in stature, broad-shouldered and sturdy. His large, square, strongly-marked face is bronzed by exposure to the rough climate of this region, and is surmounted by thick, obstinate gray hair. I conversed with him for two hours, mostly on public affairs and matters relating to this coming election. He is well-informed, having a fondness for history and the records of current events, and is intelligent and outspoken. His strongest characteristics appear to be straightforward honesty, good common sense and hearty cordiality of manner. He has little education except what he has picked up for himself, having been left an orphan in poverty when but seven years of age. Nevertheless, he fitted himself to teach in the district schools of the State, and for fifteen years, when a young man, was a school-master in Winter and a farmer in Summer. The people of his own country have such confidence in his judgment and integrity, that for many years it has been a common custom to refer cases to him, and have them tried before him instead of carrying them into court. He has been in office in his own town almost constantly, and has been two or three times sent to the Legislature. Beyond that he has never occupied official position. Last Summer when the leaders of the party were preparing the way for this campaign it was concluded to be expedient to select a working farmer as a candidate for Governor, and he was selected. According to his own account of this choice it was almost thrust upon him, as he not only made no effort in his own behalf, but was rather reluctant to be put forward.

With regard to his chances of election, he says that, so far as his personal feelings are concerned, he would rather be allowed to remain quietly at home attending to his work, but he thinks it important that the Republican Party should carry the State. The Administration, he thinks, ought not to lose another State. Whatever its shortcomings may be, and whatever evils and corruptions may have sprung up, he sees no safety in allowing the control of affairs to drift into the hands of the Democrats. Should it do so, and that party gain a predominance in the nation, he is fearful that the South will make claims which that party will be pledged to have some regard for and which will be dangerous to the Union. The doctrine of State rights, which has been the source of national troubles ever since the nation was established, will be revived, and there is no telling what the consequences may be. In this State he admits that the only issue on which there appears to be any popular interest at this time and it is not considered worth while to increase them. The principal ones are Mr. Ela and Senator Wadleigh, who are engaged every night; the others are men of local reputation only. The prohibition candidate, Dr. Blackmore, is stumping actively in his own behalf, visiting those towns where there is a little band of the faithful who hold the balance of power between the other parties. Precisely what he expects to gain it is not easy to see, unless it is to defeat the Republican Party. If that party loses the election, it will be on account of the votes thrown away on the zealous but impracticable Doctor. That rum-sellers' political agency known as the License Alliance, has called is that of regulating or preventing the sale of intoxicating liquors. With regard to the merits of this controversy he seemed disinclined to speak, but he doubted the motives of what is called the Prohibition Party. If, as is claimed, they wish to found a great national party, the object of which shall be to suppress the sale of liquors altogether, they might at least be open and above board about it. It is not becoming for them to attempt, by tricks and intrigue, to undermine an existing party, which has in view the suppression of the evils of intemperance, as well as many other important objects.

His own chance of election, he says, depends mainly on all the Republicans of the State rallying to his support. The danger is that too many of them will stay at home and not vote, which will not be on account of any objection to him personally, but on account of a general feeling of dissatisfaction with the management of the party in national matters.

The General has no connection whatever with the granger movement, and does not believe in arraying one class of citizens against another. If he is chosen it will be as a representative of what has always been the most important element of the people of the State. He cannot tell what may be thought of him elsewhere, but he is sure that among those who know him he is strong, and he knows of a number of Democrats who have said that they would never vote against him.

Considerable spirit has been awakened this week, and the speakers who have visited several of the larger towns declare that they find no lack of interest and no evidence of apathy. At the Republican head-quarters I am told that more letters are received than last year, and that they show more activity. The canvass which is kept there, made up of reports from different sections of the State, is well advanced and makes a good showing, better, in fact, than a year ago. The Democrats appear to be making no effort whatever. They have not held a single public meeting, and have not a speaker in the field. Whether this is owing to confidence or the fact that they think the less said on their cause the better, I will not undertake to say. A few days now will settle the contest.

CONNECTICUT.

A CLOSE VOTE EXPECTED BY BOTH PARTIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Saturday, March 7, 1874.

The work of the campaign, so far, has been of the quiet sort, through the district and local committees of both parties, and has related mainly to the registration of new voters. All those who are "to be made," must, under the registration law, have their applications presented to the registrars in every town on or before Saturday of next week, the 14th inst., or they cannot be admitted. Systematic work to insure the admission of all new voters is very necessary, and in a State so close as is Connecticut a very little extra exertion may determine the result of the election. Much depends upon the efficiency of the registers themselves, who, in their canvassings, are supposed to get the name and residence of every man who must make application, and as the voters to be made themselves are, as a rule, neglectful or forgetful, and have to be looked after, the importance of activity by the registers cannot be underestimated. The Democrats this year have been very particular to have this matter looked after, that being one of the special things the State Committee has followed up, and the Republicans, during the coming week, should bend their whole energies in the same direction. But after the applications are all in, the work is only half done. Then, as the Boards of Selectmen meet to admit new voters, the Town Committee send the most effective organization to secure the qualification of every applicant. It is singular how much of compulsion almost is required to get men to enjoy this "blessed boon" of the suffrage. The party committeeman now sit up nights for the preservation of Republican institutions, theoretically, while the average freeman practically, don't care a rush apparently for his own privilege, and is only brought to the enjoyment of it by extraneous influences of which he knows nothing until perchance he himself rises on some glorious morning to the dignity and responsibilities of Chairman of a Town Committee.

More and more the probability of no choice of a State ticket by the people is being conceded by the partisans of both parties. Gov. Ingersoll received a majority of 1,763 in New-Haven last year. Mr. Rowe, the Republican candidate, getting only 1,771 votes against 4,094 Republican votes polled there the year before. This year Mr. Harrison will have the whole party strength and some more. I think it is reasonable to estimate a loss of at least 2,500 votes to the Democratic ticket, and a corresponding gain for Mr. Harrison, and changes in like manner will occur in those towns which were more or less affected by the Republican disaffection in the city of New-Haven last year. The total vote in the State will be increased somewhat if the day of voting shall be pleasant. If Ingersoll loses 2,500 at home, that, comparing with his total majority in the whole State of 3,288, will bring him down—if he should hold his own in other sections, which is doubtful—to so small a margin that the temperance party, with the activity they are now displaying, would very likely to cover it in gains, and defeat a popular election. But taking a more probable view, that the Republican vote generally will be considerably increased, the possibility of an election by the people is altogether more remote. At all events, the managers of both parties will make the Legislature the objective point. In the table furnished in this correspondence last week, it was very manifest that the Republicans can, by proper exertions and the nominations of the best and most available men, secure control of both Houses, and the figures in detail were given in order that Republicans at large might understand the precise situation and govern themselves accordingly. The whole thing narrows down to a sharp, decisive contest in every doubtful town; and to a very great extent the superiority of leadership will tell the story.

I have just been looking over an official table of Republican and Democratic majorities in each town last year, and find that small majorities prevailed in the following-named towns, taking a change of a very few votes, not exceeding twelve in any case, to reverse things this year:

Towns.	Majorities Rep.	Majorities Dem.	Towns.	Majorities Rep.	Majorities Dem.
Berlin	..	13	Brooklyn	14	..
Newington	7	..	Canterbury	..	23
Suffield	..	13	Torrington	6	..
Beacon Falls	5	..	Warren	4	..
Cheshire	..	19	Washington	..	4
Madison	19	..	Winchester	8	..
North Branford	20	..	Bethel	..	9
Oxford	..	11	Huntington	..	2
Seymour	..	12	New-Canaan	..	17
Southbury	..	15	Redding	3	..
Wolcott	..	2	Ridgefield	..	21
Prospect	20	..	Cromwell	17	..
Woodbridge	14	..	Andover	..	4
East Lyme	9	..	Hebron	9	..
Ledyard	6	..	Somers	8	..
Lisbon	..	4	Stafford	..	10
Old Lyme	11	..	Union	..	10
Salem	21	..			

Nominations in some of the Senatorial Districts have already been made, and most of the conventions from the districts have been called. The Prohibitionists have several Senatorial candidates now in the field, and will probably go into every district where an opening appears.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

FIGURES FROM THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Monthly report No. 4 of the Bureau of Statistics is in press. It contains the statistics of our foreign trade for the month ending Oct. 31, 1873, and for the nine months ending at the same period, as compared with the corresponding time of 1872. The following is a synopsis:

Periods.	Imports.	Domestic Exports, Specie Values.	Foreign Exports.
Month ending Oct. 31, 1873	$57,338,202	$51,770,698	$1,867,316
Month ending Oct. 31, 1872	54,424,970	46,155,942	3,663,858
Nine months ending Oct. 31, 1873	550,357,511	488,217,474	21,077,443
Nine months ending Oct. 31, 1872	591,594,134	437,237,576	21,504,899

The portions of the imports and exports for the nine months ending Oct. 31, 1873, and 1872, which consisted of specie and bullion, and of merchandise, respectively, were as follows:

1873.	Imports.	Domestic Exports, (Specie Values.)	Foreign Imports.
Specie and bullion	$23,080,291	$49,439,632	$6,730,307
Merchandise	527,277,220	438,777,842	14,347,136
1872.			
Specie and bullion	18,075,343	81,731,957	7,673,259
Merchandise	573,518,291	355,505,619	13,831,640

The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse Oct. 31, 1873, was $68,606,604, against $69,075,725 on Oct. 31, 1872.

Allowing for the difference in the warehouse account, the imports for the nine months ending Oct. 31, 1873, exceed the domestic and foreign exports, combined by $41,541,715, while for the same period of 1872 the excess of imports over exports was $128,561,253.

Of the total foreign trade for the nine months ending Oct. 31, 1873 and 1872, the following values were carried in American and foreign vessels and in cars and other land vehicles respectively:

1873.	Imports.	Domestic Exports. (Mixed Values.)	Foreign Exports.
American vessels	$147,438,719	$121,253,119	$7,161,171
Foreign vessels	390,332,705	421,519,417	11,287,127
Land vehicles	12,587,087	6,794,763	2,619,145
1872.			
American vessels	160,729,021	138,388,502	5,947,349
Foreign vessels	415,229,666	336,081,671	12,294,433
Land vehicles	15,635,447	3,930,515	3,263,074

An examination of the foregoing table shows that of the total trade by water during the nine months ending Oct. 31, 1873, only twenty-five per cent. was in American vessels, and for the corresponding period of 1872, twenty-eight per cent. was carried in American vessels.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered into and cleared from the United States during the twelve months ending Oct. 31, 1873, and 1872, respectively:

1873.	Entered. No.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. No.	Cleared. Tons.
Americ'n vessels	11,372	3,742,659	11,586	3,850,052
Foreign vessels	20,302	8,442,661	20,464	8,415,171
Total	31,675	12,185,320	32,050	12,265,223
1872.				
Americ'n vessels	11,121	3,724,751	11,026	3,715,104
Foreign vessels	19,126	7,392,359	19,162	7,331,807
Total	30,247	11,117,110	30,188	11,046,911

In addition to the usual summaries, this report contains a table showing the value of the imports and exports of the United States, (distinguishing specie and bullion from merchandise,) annually, from 1790 to 1873, inclusive, also statements showing the trade of Great Britain for 1873; statistics of Bremen exports from the Consular District of Chemnitz to the United States for the year ending Sept. 30, 1873; prices of tea in Japan; trade of Cuba; and importations of silk into New-York from 1866 to 1873, inclusive.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SOVEREIGNS OF INDUSTRY.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 8.—The National Council of Sovereigns of Industry closed its three days' union in this city on Saturday night, having perfected its organization and framed its constitution. The officers elected are as follows: President, Wm. H. Earle, of Worcester, Mass.; Vice President, S. S. Davis, of Nashua, N. H.; Secretary, A. L. Burbank, of Worcester; Treasurer, E. W. Dickinson, of Springfield; Lecturer, John Orvis, of Boston; Steward, Mary A. Dickinson, of Springfield; Assistant Steward, Edward M. Granes, of New-Haven; Inside Guard, Edward Honlan, of Hammonton, N. J.; Outside Guard, H. R. Matheson, of New-Britain, Conn.; Executive Committee, Wm. H. Earle, Worcester, Mass.; H. T. Elliott, Chicago; A. H. Kendall, Springfield, and George R. Kraaley, Hartford, Conn.

The new constitution provides for State Councils to be made up of ten representatives from each subordinate council, of which there must be at least ten in a State before a State Council can be formed. Two delegates from each of the State Councils will constitute the National Council. The condition of eligibility to membership is that the candidate must be over sixteen years of age, and engaged in some industrial pursuit, and must have no interest conflicting with the purposes of the order.

THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION SOCIETY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—A large meeting in the interests of the Palestine Exploration Society was held this evening in the First Presbyterian Church. Prof. Hitchcock, the President of the society, and Lieut. Steever, of the United States army, the commander of the late expedition into Moab, made interesting statements. Liberal subscriptions to the funds of the society are being made in this city.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—Interviews held by the *Globe* reporter with several railroad officials, reveals the fact that it is the pretty general opinion in railroad circles that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will very soon make a formal demand for a restoration of the wages prevailing before the panic, and if this is not acceded to, that the Brotherhood will at once declare a strike, and will require all its members to stop work until the railroad companies surrender.

THE POSTMASTER OF BOSTON.

RUMORS OF AN INTENDED CHANGE FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES—A FRIEND OF BUTLER TO SUCCEED MR. BURT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, March 8.—The report was again revived to-day that Postmaster Burt is to be removed by request of Gen. Butler, on account of his alleged efforts to get himself appointed as a compromise man in place of Simmons for Collector, during the fight, and it is further announced that Andrew J. Bailey, of Charlestown, at present in the State Senate, and one of the most active and influential Butler men in the Charlestown District, is to be put in Gen. Burt's place. The *Globe* will publish interviews with both gentlemen to-morrow morning, and the views of others, which go to show the truth of the report. Gen. Burt says he has received no notice of removal, though his manner and statements gave the impression that he would not be surprised to receive such notice at any moment. He declared that his visit to Washington at the time of the Collectorship fight was purely on business connected with the new Post Office building, but he took a hand in it because he thought it advisable for the good of the party in the State. He believes that if the removal does take place it will be in defiance of the people's will. If a change were to be made for political purposes, he thought now was a good time. The Post Office, with its branches in Cambridge, Charlestown, and elsewhere, offered a rare opportunity for the exercise of party power, and Mr. Bailey was, perhaps, as efficient a worker as Gen. Butler could desire. "It may be the fact," he added, "that the President, seeing that there were six Republican papers in this city bitterly opposed to him because of the Simmons nomination, might conclude that Boston had gone over to the enemy, and could only be brought back to the support of such measures as Gen. Butler might desire or advise. Senator Bailey told the interviewer that he had received no offer of the position from Gen. Butler, and that were the place offered him now, very likely he might refuse. He believed Gen. Burt competent as a Postmaster, though he (Bailey) thinks he has some practical ideas about running a Post Office. He should not wish to oust Gen. Burt, though he did not deny that, were the position vacant, he might be induced to accept it. The impression, however, got from his talk was that there's something in the wind.

ANTI-RAILROAD LEGISLATION IN THE WEST.

A BILL REGULATING RAILROAD CHARGES PASSED BY THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 8.—The Potter bill to establish passenger and freight tariffs on railroads which has passed both houses, and now awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law, is a strong anti-railroad bill. It provides that the principal roads shall charge only three cents per mile for passengers; for grain in car-loads, six cents per 100 pounds, for the first twenty-five miles, four cents for the second, and two cents for every additional twenty-five miles. An attempt to charge more forfeits the right to receive any compensation. Refusal to receive freights and passengers at these rates shall result in a fine of $300 for each offense. The bill provides for the appointment of three Railroad Commissioners, who shall have power to examine books and papers in the railroad offices, and compel witnesses to attend; shall report every January the actual cost of each railroad, the total gross receipts, net earnings, total interest-bearing indebtedness of the company, and amount of interest paid; shall decide questions of rates.

What is called the West Warehouse bill has settled the reform business with the farmers. The warehouses receive, under the present law, two cents a bushel for the storage of grain. The bill provides for a rate of one cent. The railway companies owning warehouses fought the bill, which would reduce their earnings, and increase the value of wheat to the farmers one cent a bushel, and have managed to have it indefinitely postponed. As the Legislature adjourns Thursday, it will not be touched.

PASSAGE BY THE IOWA LEGISLATURE OF A BILL RESTRICTING RAILROAD FARES.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 8.—The House yesterday, by a vote of 92 to 4, passed the Senate Railroad bill fixing maximum rates for the transportation of passengers and freights, amended so as to place branch roads in the same class as main lines. Under its provisions railroads are divided into three classes—A, B, and C. The roads in Class A are allowed to charge three cents per mile for the transportation of passengers, class B, three and one-half cents, and class C, four cents. The roads in class A, for freight, ten per cent. less than the printed schedule in the bill. In class B, five per cent. more. In class C, twenty per cent. more. Penalties for violation are very severe, and the State provides $10,000 for prosecution of roads, to be drawn subject to the order of the Governor. An individual may recover five times the amount of damages sustained.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Municipal election in Camden, N. J., to take place on Tuesday, is creating considerable excitement among politicians.

The damages to the Consolidated European and North American Railway by the freshet near St. John, N. B., on the 4th inst., is repaired and all trains run regularly as usual.

The strike in the pipe-rooms of Messrs. Starr & Son's foundry, in Camden, N. J., still continues. The strikers held a secret meeting on Saturday night for the purpose of advancing their organization.

The large boot factory of D. W. Drury & Co., in Spencer, Mass., with its contents, was burned yesterday morning. Loss on building, $25,000; insured, $11,000; on stock, $50,000; insurance unknown.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Col. John S. Mosby, of Virginia, expresses a willingness to run for Congress, if his friends desire.

Hon. Benjamin H. Hall, of Troy, declines to be a candidate for the nomination for Auditor of the Canal Department.

A bill is before the Minnesota Legislature making twelve per cent. the maximum legal rate of interest in that State, and visiting with severe penalties its violation.

Ignatius Donnelly and the rest of the opposition members in the Legislature of Minnesota are endeavoring to organize a bran-new anti-monopoly party, that shall monopolize all the offices in the State.

The Kansas House has passed a bill making it a misdemeanor for a member of the Legislature, or any State, county, or township officer, to accept a railroad pass. The bill prescribes fines of from $100 to $1,000 for its violation.

Boston is not yet satisfied, and is now talking about absorbing the towns of Quincy, Milton, Hyde Park, Dedham, Needham, Newton, Brookline, Somerville, Watertown, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Revere, and Winthrop.

The Dover *Enquirer* says that all the New-Hampshire Republicans of any consequence who joined in the "Liberal" movement of 1872 have come back into the Republican ranks, and are now in hearty support of the regular party ticket.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, under the provisions of the new constitution, has passed a law providing for the election of a Lieutenant Governor of the State in November. He is to receive a salary of $3,000 per annum, and to be elected for a term of four years.

The Rochester *Democrat* rejoices greatly at the result of the charter election in that city. Speaking of and for the Republicans, it says: "The field is ours, fairly won, and will be permanently possessed. Our ticket represented, as it should represent, something more than Republicanism. Springing from the Republican Party, and conforming to its platform, it also emphasized in its personality the aspirations for reform and retrenchment which pervade the minds of all good citizens, and which have now found strong expression at the polls. A spotless ticket and a good cause were in harmony."

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

OHIO.

THE CLEVELAND SALOONS VISITED BY SIXTY LADIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 8.—A band of sixty women visit the principal saloons in the Eighteenth Ward daily. There are over 100 establishments where liquor is sold in that ward, and no perceptible result has been achieved; but the ladies inform each saloon-keeper that they intend to visit him until he stops the traffic, if it takes all Summer. A meeting of women is to be held on Tuesday to inaugurate a movement in the more densely-populated sections of the city, and enthusiastic gatherings in the temperance cause in different churches on the east and west sides, to-day, indicate that a great feeling on the subject is being aroused. Reports from scores of towns in this section of the State announce the vigorous prosecution of the crusade, with varied degrees of success.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT IN STEUBENVILLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, March 8.—The war against intemperance is making some progress in this city, and the excitement is growing. A committee from the Ladies' League waited upon the druggists and asked them to sign a pledge not to sell or give away liquor except upon prescription from a regular physician, no prescription to be filled more than once; but in no instance did they receive a favorable response. While the druggists were willing to pledge themselves to sell no liquors except for medical or mechanical purposes, they objected to being put upon a footing with bar-keepers, and therefore refused to sign the iron-clad pledge. A pledge prepared by the druggists themselves, and presented to the League for approval, was promptly tabled, as not being strong enough. The physicians' pledge has also been rejected in nearly every instance, many of the doctors considering it an insult.

The ladies ask that all stores and places of business be closed from 2 to 3 P. M., to enable the proprietors and employes to attend the temperance prayer-meetings in the different churches, the penalty being the withdrawal of the custom of the temperance ladies from those who refuse to comply.

Temperance sermons were preached to-day in nearly all the churches to unusually large congregations. A mass temperance meeting is called for to-morrow evening. The praying crusade will probably be inaugurated to-morrow or on Tuesday, and exciting times are looked for. The ladies will demand unconditional surrender, and they confidently expect to close every saloon in the city.

THE MOVEMENT IN CINCINNATI—NO PROTECTION FOR RUM-SELLERS IN MORROW.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—Mayor Johnson received information to-night that the ladies of East Walnut Hills would commence their visitations to saloons to-morrow.

The following eleven members preached in favor of the women's temperance movement to-day and to-night: Rev. George B. Beecher, Rev. Hugh Smythe, Rev. A. B. Morey, Rev. Dr. N. West, Rev. Dr. Thomas Shurrer, Rev. Mr. Ledyard of Mount Auburn, all of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. A. B. Leonard, Rev. Dr. R. M. Hatfield, Rev. W. J. Fee, of the Methodist Church; Rev. W. B. Benedict, of the Mount Auburn Baptist Church, and Rev. C. Griffiths, of the Welsh Congregational Church.

An immense audience attended the Union Temperance Service at the Broadway Presbyterian Church to-night, crowding even all the standing room.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette* reports immense temperance meetings to-night at Zanesville, Ohio, and Madison, Ind.

Reports from small towns where the work has begun state that it is unabated.

Judge Smith, of Warren County, yesterday dissolved the order restraining the ladies of the town of Morrow from praying in front of the saloons, and refused an injunction on the ground that the petitioners were engaged in the business of violating the law, and could have no protection of the law in its violation.

The women in Marietta commenced work yesterday.

In Dayton visitations were stopped yesterday, but will be resumed to-morrow. The ladies in Cincinnati meet again to-morrow afternoon. There is no probability of an immediate commencement of work in the heart of this city. Definite action will not, probably, be taken for several days.

Rev. Charles Hermann, of the German Protestant Church, of Hamilton, Ohio, preached vigorously against the movement.

MASS-MEETING IN COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 8.—In the majority of the churches in this city to-night there were no services, the congregations joining in the largest mass-meeting of the temperance campaign. The City Hall was packed full. The seats were placed close together, and the open space left was packed with auditors standing. Sixteen ministers were on the platform, and the speeches—all in favor of the movement—were the most earnest yet delivered. An accurate census shows that there are 390 places in Columbus where liquor is sold. This includes drug stores, wholesale establishments, groceries, saloons, and houses of prostitution.

OPERATIONS IN EASTERN OHIO.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 8.—At Ashland, Ohio, yesterday, the ladies, headed by Mrs. Stewart, moved on the liquor-saloons. The three druggists of the place received them kindly and signed the pledge. They were allowed to sing and pray in the hotels, but got no signatures. All the saloons were visited in the evening and the ladies were permitted to pray in all but that of D. Guth. The ladies withdrew to the sidewalk where, kneeling in the mud, they offered up prayers for his conversion.

At Crestline, Ohio, the ladies feel much encouraged by their reception at the hands of the hotel and saloon keepers yesterday. When they paid their first visit none signed the pledge, but all promised to consider the matter, and invited the praying band to call again. One saloon keeper said he preferred to keep a temperance restaurant, and would do so if he could sell his stock of liquors.

The relics of the last saloon in Cadiz were put up at auction by the ladies of the Temperance League yesterday afternoon, for the benefit of the cause. The Government license sold for $100, an old funnel for $15, a pint flask $11, a cork-screw $7, a broken glass $5, and a large number of flasks and bottles at from fifty cents to $3 each. The town is wild with rejoicing.

At Ada, O., the movement is now in full progress. Prayer meetings were held yesterday in two saloons and in the street in front of two others. A meeting was held in the saloon of Wm. Stroup last evening at his request. The best citizens indorse the cause. There is great excitement.

The druggists at Loudonville, Ohio, have all succumbed to the pleading of the temperance women, who are now nearly ready to attend to the saloon-keepers. Prayer-meetings are held day and evening in all the churches.

At Bucyrus, Ohio, $50,000 have been subscribed to aid the ladies in putting down the liquor traffic.

Much excitement prevails among the twenty rum-sellers in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, who have been notified that the praying bands will visit them to-morrow. Meetings for prayer have been held day and night for two weeks past, and $60,000 subscribed to aid the woman's cause.

The ladies of Lima, Ohio, have perfected their organization, and telegraphed for Mrs. Stewart to come and lead them. A very large meeting was held in the Methodist Church there this evening. The saloons will most likely be visited to-morrow or next day.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE SUNDAY LAW IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Saloon-keepers generally closed their doors to-day, but it is believed there was much underhand side-door business transacted.

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—A number of temperance meetings were held in this city to-day. One at the Assembly Buildings was addressed by Mrs. Doctor French, who led the crusaders here recently. She alluded to the closing of the taverns here to-day, and said the attention of the authorities should now be directed to the enforcement of the act prohibiting the sale of liquors to minors, who are one-third of the drinkers.

LOCAL MOVEMENTS.

MEETING IN THE CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.

The union temperance prayer-meeting, which was held at 4 P. M. yesterday in the chapel of the Church of the Strangers, was largely attended by ladies. Mr. A. T. McMullen presided. The exercises were opened by singing "Nearer, my God, to Thee," after which Mrs. Anna Smith invoked the blessing of the Almighty upon "the noble women who had volunteered to labor for the cause of temperance in this City." Mr. A. T. McMullen said that the cause was progressing gloriously, and that over one hundred persons had been induced to sign the pledge since the previous Sunday. He next read a letter from a bar-keeper, who expressed a willingness to give up his business if the temperance people would obtain him remunerative employment. Money, he said in conclusion, was required in order to prosecute a successful temperance campaign in this City. Mr. Charles Graham, the next speaker, predicted that very soon a movement similar to the one in the Western towns would be begun and successfully prosecuted in New-York City. The speaker said he knew that prohibition would be the result of the woman's movement. Mrs. Lawrence, of Boston, next spoke, and said that the women, relying upon God's promise, as revealed in the Holy Scriptures, were ready to engage in a work in the City of New-York for the annihilation of rum shops, and when they once begun work they did not propose to stop until every liquor saloon was closed. She graphically portrayed the evil results of intemperance, and said that very little poverty would exist in our midst if prohibition were the law of the land. After another address a collection was taken up, and the meeting soon after adjourned. Previous to the adjournment quite a number of gentlemen and ladies signed the pledge.

OTHER MEETINGS.

The meeting at the Seventeenth Street M. E. Church at 3 P. M. yesterday was of an almost exclusively religious character. Rev. J. S. Inskip, who, during the past week, has been conducting a revival in this church, in the course of his remarks yesterday afternoon alluded to the temperance movement in the West as essentially a religious one, and maintained that it could not be carried on in the East except the churches would throw themselves into the strife and prosecute the work as a religious mission.

The usual Sunday afternoon temperance prayer-meeting was held in the Forsyth Street Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon. A meeting in behalf of the cause was also held in the Presbyterian Chapel on Twenty-fifth street, corner of Eighth avenue. The attendance was not large and nothing of special interest transpired.

As previously announced, the ministers of this City have been invited, and will hold a conference at 2 P. M. to-day, in Association Hall, to adopt some measures looking to the advancement of the temperance cause in this vicinity. The usual weekly temperance meeting will be held in Carmel Chapel, on the Bowery, to-night.

TEMPERANCE MASS-MEETING IN HARLEM.

An out-door temperance mass-meeting was held in Harlem Park, One Hundred and Twenty-first street, at 4 P. M. yesterday. The meeting had previously been announced to take place in a distillery, corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth street, but the building—a low, one-story, wooden structure—having been declared unsafe by the authorities, it was decided to hold it in the park. At the hour appointed nearly 1,000 persons were in attendance. Rev. W. W. Bowdich, Pastor of the Harlem Methodist Church, opened the exercises with prayer. After singing "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," Rev. W. C. Steele, Pastor of the Murray Hill Methodist Church, delivered an address, in which he took an encouraging view of the future of the temperance movement in this City. Rev. Mr. Osterhart, of the Harlem Baptist Church, followed, stating that within a few days New-York wholesale liquor-dealers had informed him that their sales now averaged fully one-third less than they did a few weeks ago. Rev. C. C. Leigh said that the way to convert drunkards was to be charitable toward them, and to pray for them. He admired the sacrifices made and the earnestness displayed by the women in the West in behalf of the cause. Mr. James E. Watson, a convert to temperance, detailed his experience as a hard drinker, and in the name of humanity and religion, counselled his fellow men to abstain from the intoxicating cup. After announcing that another meeting would be held in the Park next Sunday afternoon, the assemblage were dismissed, after singing the Doxology.

TEMPERANCE GATHERING AT HARRY HILL'S.

The doors of Harry Hill's Variety Theatre in East Houston street were scarcely opened yesterday evening at 7 o'clock, when an immense crowd of "sporting" men, who had been waiting on the sidewalk, poured into the place. These persons only formed a portion of the audience, however, which was in a measure composed of clerks and merchants as well. The attendance was quite orderly. About 7:30 o'clock, Gen. McMullen, President of the Union Temperance Society, arrived with a number of ladies, who were admitted by the private entrance on Crosby street, and conducted on the stage by Mr. Hill. However desirous these ladies may have been to participate in the meeting, it was quite evident that the greater number of them did not care that their connection with the meeting should be publicly known, for when THE TIMES reporter asked a young lady playing the piano for the names of the ladies, she answered, smilingly, "not much."

Before the arrival of Mr. McMullen, Harry Hill occupied the chair. When the temperance people entered he vacated the place, and the hymn "All Hail to Thee!" was sung for a commencement. Another hymn and a prayer followed. Then Mr. McMullen addressed the meeting, attacking intemperance from a Bible basis, quoting many passages to sustain his argument. It might seem strange, he said, that they should come to such a place to advocate the cause of temperance, but the Bible said they should go out into the highways and hedgeways and compel men to come into the right path, and they proposed to come there whenever Mr. Hill told them they might do so, and they would act just as he wished them to act. When another speaker was announced some of the assemblage cried "go it next."

Mr. Lawrence then came forward and read a number of letters addressed to several influential citizens by the Temperance Association, requesting them to aid the society in its efforts to suppress the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Ambrose Palmer next spoke in favor of temperance. He said that the reason the war against the liquor traffic was now raging in the West was because woman was oppressed. She was the sole sufferer, and thus it happened that the women of the West had made such a noble stand against the sale of intoxicating liquors. It had been said that it was vulgar in them to go into the saloons to hold prayer meetings, but he would ask if it was not more vulgar for men to go there to debase themselves by indulging in the most shameful excesses.

After an address by M. M. Pomeroy, the meeting was closed with a hymn, and the members of the Temperance Association forced their way through the crowd. When they had left Harry Hill announced that the discussion would be continued, and presently the stage was taken possession of by several persons desirous of giving the audience an opposite view of the subject. The Bible from which the temperance speakers had just quoted was employed to prove not only that the use of wine was not prohibited by the Scriptures, but that there was even a positive command in certain portions of the Old Testament to use it. The audience dispersed quietly after a time.

PROPOSED ACTION OF THE BROOKLYN R. C. TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

Yesterday morning, after the services were over in the St. James Cathedral, in Jay street, Vicar General Turner made an earnest appeal to the congregation in behalf of the temperance movement. He urged them to attend the great meeting to be held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Tuesday night, under the auspices of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, of the Brooklyn Diocese.

A BRUTAL WAGER.

Henry Conners, aged forty-five, a resident of Montrose, N. J., made a wager last Saturday afternoon with his employer, Mr. Heick, of the firm of Heick & Vanness, hatters in East Orange, that he could drink a pint of whisky and a half gallon of lager-beer within an hour. The wager was accepted, and Conners drank the liquor at the factory between 4 and 5 o'clock. He then went out and reached home at about 11 o'clock that night, apparently in the best of health. He retired to bed, and died about 6 o'clock yesterday. Dr. Dodd, County Physician, was notified, and ordered an inquest.

THE ERIE RAILWAY AND ITS EMPLOYES.

The men engaged in the Erie Railway shops at Susquehanna have not yet all been paid for their labor during the month of January. The paymaster arrived there on the 3d inst., but the company failed to furnish him with funds sufficient to pay all the men. Nothing has yet been paid to any of the company's employes for their services during the month of February. It was not until the 7th of February that the men were paid for the month of December, while the labor performed in November was not paid for until the 15th of January. The labor for the month of October was paid on the 2d of December. Mr. Tyson's statement that the men had not asked for a pay day on the 15th of each month is incorrect, resolutions having been presented to the officials of the company on the 28th of February, by a committee from the shops demanding their pay on or before the 15th of each month. It was in consequence of the refusal of the company to give the committee any satisfaction that the men went on strike on the 2d inst. On the following day the company, however, so far changed their views as to grant all that the men requested, and work was accordingly resumed.

A MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

THE FATAL ENDING OF A WIFE'S QUARRELS—INTEMPERANCE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon intelligence was received at the Fifth Precinct Station-house, Brooklyn, that a murder had been committed at the house No. 245 North Fifth street. Upon proceeding to the place mentioned the dead body of Mrs. Lowndes was discovered by the Police lying upon the floor in the lodgings occupied by herself and husband, Thomas Lowndes, and their two little boys, Thomas and John, aged respectively nine and seven years. Upon examination two incised wounds were found upon the body, one just over the right eye and another in the left breast. The woman had apparently been dead for some time. A TIMES reporter visited the scene of the murder, and obtained the following particulars: It appears that Lowndes and his wife were persons of intemperate habits, and were given to quarreling when intoxicated. Yesterday their disagreements culminated in her death. It was impossible to find out precisely how or why the deed was done, as there was no one present at the time except the two children. They were both taken to the station-house. The eldest said that after his father had hurt his mother he laid down and took a sleep. When he waked up he asked him where his mother was, and he replied that she was lying down by the door. The father asked whether she was dead, and he told him she was. He then sent the little boy for a pint of ale, but he brought him whisky instead, which he drank. After drinking the liquor Lowndes put on his hat and coat, and went out. It was afterwards learned that before going away from the neighborhood he borrowed twenty-five cents from a friend across the way. A Mrs. Armstrong, who lives on the upper floor of the same house, heard the children crying, and went into the Lowndes' rooms to see what was the matter, and, discovering the deceased, gave the alarm at once. The lodgings occupied by Lowndes consist of two narrow rooms situated on the first floor of a small two story frame house situated at the end of a little court in the rear of the house No. 245 North Fifth street. A more wretched place can hardly be imagined. The policeman on duty there aptly described it as looking "like the home of a drunkard." The front room, which is about twelve feet square, contained a cooking stove, a few broken chairs, and some other articles of furniture. In the back room, which was hardly six feet wide, the body of the murdered woman lay upon a pallet made of foul rags. Death is supposed to have been caused by the wound in the left breast. About 7 o'clock P. M., while Officer Kelly, of the Fifth Precinct, was on duty at the house where the murder occurred, a lad, named William Connelly, ran in and told him that Lowndes had just passed along the street. Officer Kelly immediately went in pursuit, and caught him at the corner of Seventh and North Seventh streets. Lowndes resisted, but was seized and held by the crowd, who assisted the officer. Upon being taken to the station he not only gave his name, but spelled it out deliberately. He said he was thirty-three years of age, a native of England, that he could read and write, and that he was a blacksmith by trade. He is a broad-shouldered, heavy-set man, and apparently very powerful. As he was evidently very much intoxicated, no further questions were asked him, and he was locked up in a cell. There were found upon his person a small sum of money, about eighteen cents, a pipe and tobacco, and a penknife. From the size of the wound in the woman's breast it is conjectured that this may have been the weapon with which his wife was killed. She was apparently about thirty-five years old. The murder caused much excitement in the neighborhood, and the people were loud in their expressions of indignation against Lowndes.

PROPOSED ESCAPE FROM SING SING.

A letter dated from the City on the 5th inst. was forwarded to the Warden of the prison at Sing Sing, informing him that the writer overheard a conversation in Tenth avenue the day previous which was going on between three men, in the course of which it was stated that preparations were being made on the part of some of the prisoners to effect their escape. Theo. Allen's brother is one of the prisoners it is proposed to rescue, and the writer suggests that he should be removed to Auburn. It is thought the attempt will be made on a stormy night, when the friends of the prisoners will proceed up the river with a tug-boat to effect their object. It is said that the articles which recently appeared in the *Herald*, describing at much length the manner in which the escape of prisoners from the Newcastle Jail in Delaware was effected, has been the cause of setting the project on foot to effect a similar movement in connection with the prison at Sing Sing. There is a military company, however, organized in the village under the command of one of the night-keepers at the prison, and the Wardens believe that they are well prepared to guard the prisoners committed to their care.

LECTURES AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

Mr. De Cordova will lecture on "The Brown Boys of Browntown," for the benefit of the Chapin Home, at the Church of the Divine Paternity, to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Susan Everett, M. D., gives a free lecture to ladies, at 3:30 P. M. to-day, in the lecture-room of the First Baptist Church.

Etienne Lambert will deliver a free lecture on the art of speaking French fluently, at 11 A. M. to-day, at his rooms, opposite Booth's Theatre, in Sixth avenue.

Hon. J. M. Francis will read a paper on "Greece as It Is," before the Geographical Society at the corner of Second avenue and Eleventh street to-morrow evening.

DISTURBED BY THE YANKEES.

La Minerve, the organ of the Catholic party in Canada, in its issue of March 5, bewails as follows: "On the eve of the elections we said that, according to certain information which we had reason to believe correct, the Government of Mr. Mackenzie had pledged themselves to give the contract for the enlargement of the Welland Canal to certain Yankees, to the exclusion *(préjudice)* of Canadian contractors, on condition that the former should contribute *(verseraient)* a certain sum to the election fund. It appears, unhappily, that we had been well posted; the contract has been, we are informed, given to citizens of the neighboring Republic. When, then, will Mr. Mackenzie have discharged his obligations to our neighbors? It is true that they have given him the means to buy him a majority in the House of Commons, but, as Mr. Thibeaudeau says, gratitude should have its limits. The Grit-Rouge Government had already sacrificed our interests to them in the matter of the Canadian Pacific, but that did not suffice; it was necessary to give them public works, where there is a chance to make a fortune. Courage, you Grit gentlemen, it's all right. Within six months you have saved the Northern Pacific from bankruptcy; you call on other Yankees to dig the Welland Canal. What next; what else are you going to give them? It only remains now to sell our country *en bloc* to our neighbors; this will give very great satisfaction to the four Annexationists who represent the Province of Quebec in the Cabinet. When the time shall have arrived, it is hardly necessary to say that the Yankees will supply a sufficiency of money to buy up the necessary number of consciences in the House of Commons, to insure for them a majority who will recommend us to say good-by to our autonomy, to our hopes, to our ambitions as a nation."

A COINCIDENCE.

The following is related by the Portsmouth (N. H.) *Chronicle*: "A schooner named in honor of the first man whoever dared openly to advocate, in the United States Senate, universal freedom for all men without regard to color, was an occasional visitant to this port for many years; she was generally fortunate, and the John P. Hale was considered a very 'lucky' vessel. On the day when the Senatorial pioneer of abolitionism breathed his last at Dover, and very nearly at the same hour, we are informed that the schooner John P. Hale went ashore on 'Norman's Woe,' a rock off Cape Ann, Mass., and was broken into fragments by the sea—the hero-philanthropist and the stanch little vessel bearing his name closing their career at the same time."

HYDROPHOBIA IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Allentown (Penn.) *Chronicle* says: "A few weeks ago we noticed the fact that Andreas Wertman's dog had been attacked with hydrophobia and had been killed. Two weeks subsequent to that occurrence, a dog belonging to a nephew of Andreas showed unmistakable evidence of hydrophobia, and was also killed. Last Sunday, a heifer belonging to Reuben Sittler showed symptoms of hydrophobia, and soon the effects of the malady were so violent that the sufferings of the animal were pitiful to behold. She frothed at the mouth, and butted her head against every obstacle within her reach within the inclosure in which she was confined, and when the paroxysms became most intense she was thrown heels over head completely upon her back. Her owner had her killed upon the same day. A cow belonging to Mr. Donat, residing near Schnecksville, was attacked with hydrophobia on Sunday, and when the fact was settled she was promptly killed. A cow belonging to Jeremiah Clingaman, near the same village, was bitten by a rabid dog, and the dog was killed. A large number of dogs have also been [illegible] among the canines in the upper section of the county."

A MICHIGAN COURT INCIDENT.

The Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Eagle* of Thursday says: "In our neighboring city of Holland a Justice's court is occupied in sifting the particulars of a row, as a result of which several parties are implicated in charges for 'assault and battery' or something of that kind. Hon. John Roost, as we are informed, has been engaged as counsel on the part of the prosecution, and so far lost his equanimity of temper as to threaten the life of one of the witnesses in open court, at the same time hurling at the witness some missile which fortunately missed its mark. Mr. Roost was not fined by the court, and no arrest followed, though it is said a private action is contemplated. One would suppose that he should have learned a lesson of discretion concerning proper demeanor in court from a little incident in which he was once personally involved before Judge Withey."

A COLONY FOR MICHIGAN.

The Detroit *Post* of Friday says: "A colony of twenty families from New-York will settle in Sumpter this Spring, where they have purchased a large tract of swamp land, which they will improve. The first installment of this colony, consisting of a family of father, mother, and seventeen children, has arrived. This is considered indicative of a large increase of the population of Wayne County."

Pond's Extract.

POND'S EXTRACT.

POND'S EXTRACT, This Standard Domestic Remedy can be obtained at all reputable drug stores. Public convenience in this respect is not dependent upon one or two Broadway institutions. Remember small is cheap at 50 cents, because doses are light. Medium is cheaper at $1; worth $1 33—saving 33 cents. Large is cheapest at $1 75; worth $2 67—saving 92 cents.—*Advertisement.*

DR. THOMAS J. RICE.—He has perfected his new improvement in atmospheric-pressure plates for artificial teeth. They are the smallest and most compact plates ever worn, unsurpassed for strength, lightness, elasticity, and durability, and are almost immovable in the mouth. Filling teeth a specialty. No. 42 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.—*Advertisement.*

STUBBORN COLDS SOON YIELD TO JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Cocoaine

MAKES THE HAIR GROW.—*Advertisement.*

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

This beautiful denture is chemically PURE, wonderfully DURABLE, light, cool, and thin. Those using it are DELIGHTED, and with permission can be referred to diplomas awarded to Dr. M. LEVETT, No. 37 West 23d st.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

DIED.

ASTEN.—At Harlem, on Saturday, March 7, EUPHEMIA ASTEN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Andrew's Church, 127th st., near 4th av., Monday, 9th inst., 2 P. M.

BARNEY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, the 8th inst., at the Windsor Hotel, DANFORD N. BARNEY, in the 66th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CREIGHTON.—Of congestion of the brain, on Sunday, March 8, DAVID JOHN, son of William and Margaret Creighton, aged 8 years, 6 months, and 25 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, March 10, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 400 Court street, Brooklyn.

☞ Toronto, Cold Spring, N. Y., and San Francisco papers please copy.

CARVALLO.—On Friday evening, the 6th inst., ANNIE JUDSON, widow of the late Manuel Carvallo, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the Republic of Chili to France, England, and Belgium.

The friends of the family and of her sisters, Mrs. John P. Ridner, Mrs. Frederick Bokee, and Mrs. O. H. Mildeberger are invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Chapel on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

COFFIN.—On the 4th inst., ELIZA COFFIN, widow of Uriah Coffin, in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 121 East 54th st., on Monday, the 9th inst., at 12 o'clock.

DOUGHTY.—On Friday, March 6, ELEASON WARDROP, infant daughter of Isaac L. and Jane Doughty, aged 1 year, 1 month, and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 623 Leonard st., Greenpoint, Brooklyn, E. D.

DUNN.—On the 7th inst., at Newark, N. J., Mrs. SARAH T., widow of the late Drake Dunn, of Plainfield, N. J., aged 72 years.

The funeral services will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains from foot of Liberty st., New-York, at 12:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

EMANUEL.—In Brooklyn, Sunday morning, 8th inst., FANNIE, daughter of Michael and Frances Emanuel.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 115 Gates av., on Wednesday afternoon, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock.

GRIFFEN.—On Sunday, March 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., after a short illness, JANE M. BISHOP, wife of Henry G. Griffen, and daughter of the late Jesse Bishop, of Sing Sing, Westchester County, in the 52d year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 77 East 10th st., on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

GANTZ.—Saturday morning, 7th inst., VIRGINIA MARTHA S., eldest child of Virginia H. and the late John W. Gantz, aged 20 years.

Funeral from Church of the Incarnation, Broad and Jefferson sts., Philadelphia, on Monday, March 9, at 4 o'clock.

HAIGHT.—On Thursday, March 5, 1874, at his late residence, Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., C. W. HAIGHT, M. D., aged 54 years and 13 days.

Relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Westchester County Medical Society, are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence at 11 o'clock A. M., and at the Methodist Episcopal Church, in above village, at 11:30 A. M., on Monday, March 9. Interment at Tarrytown Cemetery. Carriages will be in waiting at Pleasantville Depot on arrival of the 9:45 train from New-York.

LAKE.—At West Hoboken, 6th inst., ANN D. LAKE, wife of Daniel Lake.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, on Sunday, 8th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be interred in the Moravian Cemetery, Staten Island, on Monday, 9th inst. Carriages will be in waiting at Whitehall for the 11 o'clock boat.

McCONNELL.—On Sunday morning, March 8, BEULAH M. McCONNELL, widow of Geo. M. McConnell, late of New-Haven, Oswego County, N. Y., in the 83d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her son, Charles McConnell, No. 149 Huntington st., near Court st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 10, at 2 P. M.

PAULISON.—At Ridgefield Park, N. J., on Sunday, March 8, JOHN R. PAULISON, in the 72d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the First Presbyterian Church, Hackensack. New-Jersey Midland Railroad train leaves foot of Cortlandt st. at 11:40 A. M.

POLLEY.—At Montclair, on Saturday, 7th inst., MELISSA L., wife of Wm. Polley and daughter of the late Deacon John H. and Lavinia C. Clark, formerly of Brooklyn.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, in Montclair, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 3:30 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Train leaves foot of Barclay st. at 2 o'clock P. M., returning at 5:10 and 6:45. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the train.

SACCHI.—On Friday night, March 6, 1874, GIULIA, youngest daughter of Henry and Lizzie Sacchi, in the 4th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her grandfather, Gust. A. Sacchi, No. 19 West 26th st., on Monday, March 9, at 12 o'clock M.

TAFT.—At Hawley, Wayne County, Penn., March 2, CHARLES V. TAFT, in the 49th year of his age.

THOMAS.—At her residence, No. 62 Lexington av., on Sunday morning, March 8, SUSAN C., eldest daughter of the late Capt. George Thomas.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday afternoon, March 10, at 4 o'clock.

WALTON.—On Saturday, March 7, SARAH WALTON, aged 85 years, 5 months, and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, March 9, at 1 o'clock, from the Eighteenth Street M. E. Church, without further invitation.

WHITMARSH.—On the 6th inst., after a short illness, FRANCES ASHTON, daughter of the late Richmond Whitmarsh, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at Grace Church, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 9:30 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

WEED.—At Stamford, Conn., at the residence of his son-in-law, John P. Hamilton, on Thursday, March 5, HEZEKIAH WEED, in the 90th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Monday, the 9th inst., at 11:30 o'clock. Trains leave 42d st. at 8 and 9 o'clock. Carriages at Stamford Depot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 152 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"A MAN MAY BE KNOWN BY HIS LOOKS."—See PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 30 cents, or $3 a year. Teaches Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Psychology, Self-improvement, Choice of Pursuits, Cultivation of Memory, and How to Succeed in Life. First post. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

POLITICAL.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A monthly meeting will be held at No. 171 East Broadway, THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 9, at 8 o'clock.
[illegible], President.
DANIEL QUINN, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at No. [illegible] 8th av., on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
CHAS. [illegible], President.
C. G. [illegible], Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, [illegible]
WM. HENRY [illegible], President.
ALFRED S. [illegible], Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The sales held during the past week have been quite numerous, but none of them of any special importance, being nearly all consummated under court orders, and in most instances involving the sale of low-priced property. The Exchange has been well attended, however, during the week, and considerable interest has been manifested in the transactions from day to day. The total value of real estate disposed of for the week ending with Saturday, March 7, amounts to $238,070, as against $218,353, the figures for the previous week. The market for property at private contract continues strong but rather dull and inactive, for when sales are effected good figures are generally reported, and the transfers as published each day would indicate for the time of year only a fair amount of business being done. Building matters show an improvement, and there are signs of an increased business in this branch of trade this Spring. In the list of new buildings last published, it was shown that plans for nearly sixty new houses had been approved within the six days covered by the report, involving an expenditure of some $1,260,000. The rental business is quite active, and the demand for low-priced dwellings, strong. For high-priced residences somewhat lower rates are being required, but for well-located business property and offices the old rates are fully maintained. The public sales for the present week are of interest, and as they result, to some extent will the real strength of the market be developed, and its future for the season defined.

The auction noticed for Saturday at the Exchange, by B. P. Fairchild, namely, legal sale of a house and lot on Fourth street, near Horatio street, was adjourned to Saturday of this week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

During the present week public auctions will be held as noted, and special attention is called to sale of Fifth avenue lots on Wednesday by R. V. Harnett; to the sale of boulevard and Riverside Park lots by Messrs. Muller & Son on Thursday, and to the sale of Broadway lots by Hugh N. Camp on Saturday.

To-day, (Monday,) March 9.

By Oliver Bryan, at the Exchange, public auction sale of a plot of seven lots, each 25 by 100, with house and stable thereon, located in the Twenty-third Ward, late North New-York, and situated on One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, south-west corner of Broadway, late St. Ann's avenue, opposite Mary's Park—a valuable property. The lots will be sold separately.

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Joseph Weeks, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot, 20.4 by 102.2, on East Eighty-fourth street, north side, 325 feet west of Second avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, at the Exchange, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a frame house with lot, 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-fourth street, south side, 435 feet west of Fifth avenue.

Tuesday, March 10.

By A. H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange, Executors' sale, by order of the executors of the estate of Eliza C. Burtnett, deceased, of the four-story high stoop brown-stone front house, 17 by 66, with lot 100.5 feet deep, No. 13 West Forty-fifth street, north side, 200 feet west of Fifth avenue. Also public auction sales of the following valuable pieces of property. The four-story brown-stone-front house, 25 by 60, with lot 120 feet deep, No. 229 West Fourteenth street, north side, 350 feet west of Seventh avenue. The three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot, 20 by 98.9, No. 109 West Twenty-seventh street, north side, 140 feet west of Sixth avenue, to be sold furnished, and subject to lease until May 1, 1875, at $2,700 per annum. The two-story and attic brick house, with lot, 25 by 100, No. 87 Amity street, north side, between Thompson and Macdougal streets, and the lot, 25 by 100, with buildings thereon, No. 55 South Fifth avenue, east side, 150 feet south of Bleecker street.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Jacob F. Miller, Esq., Referee, of three lots, together in size 78 by 100 on Third avenue, north-east corner of Eighty-sixth street, with one lot, 25 by 100, in rear, fronting on street. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Theodore F. Miller, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot, 25 by 94.9, on East Eleventh street, south side, 113 feet east of Avenue B.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, Executors' sale by order of the executors of the estate of Patrick Murphy, deceased, of the premises No. 38 North Moore street, south side, 125 feet east of Hudson street, embracing a lot 25 by 87.6, with a two-story brick-front house upon the front thereof, and a two-story frame house in rear; also, the leasehold premises No. 48 Beach street, south side, 100 feet west of Hudson street, comprising a lot 25 by 87.6, with a three-story and basement brick house thereon; ground rent $250 per annum. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Jas. K. Averill, Esq., Referee, of five unfinished brown-stone-front houses and lots, with plot of land 100.5 by 70, on Madison avenue, north-west corner of Sixty-third street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of five lots on Eighty-third street, south side, about 125 feet east of Avenue B.

By D. M. Seaman, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of a three-story high-stoop brick house, with lot 15.3 by 102.2, on East Seventy-sixth street, north side, 155 feet east of Third avenue.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Executor's sale, by order of the executor of the estate of Maria St. John, deceased, of the two-story, attic, and basement brick house, 17.6 by 38, and lot 84 feet deep, No. 240 West Seventeenth street, south side, 310.6 feet east of Eighth avenue. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot, 65.3 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, north side, 226.5 feet east of Avenue B, and a house with lot, 23 by 100, on East Twenty-first street, south side, 225 feet east of Avenue A. Also Receiver's sale, under the direction of George Caulfield, Esq., of the right, title, and interest of the American Chemical Works in the property occupied by them, located at Linden, N. J.

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, Sheriff's sale, under a mechanic's lien, of a right, title, and interest in the three houses, with lots, each 20 by 73.5, Nos. 350, 352, and 354 East Fifty-seventh street, south side, 115 feet west of First avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton street, Brooklyn, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward Daly, Esq., Referee, of six lots, together in size 145 by 86, on Washington avenue, Brooklyn, north-east corner of Degraw street.

By Quimby & Bissell, at Auction Exchange, Brooklyn, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry J. Cullen, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick house and lot No. 134 York street, Brooklyn, and the two-story frame house and lot No. 19 Talman street, in rear. The two lots are together in size 25 by about 150, and extend from street to street.

By J. M. Gibson, at the sales-room, No. 31 Montgomery street, Jersey City, public auction sale of a two-story and attic house, 26 by 40, with extension 20 by 20, and plot 39.7 by 102, located on Monticello avenue, Jersey City, corner of Belmont avenue.

Wednesday, March 11.

By Richard V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Assignee's sale by order of the United States District Court, under the direction of Townsend Scudder, Esq., of the very valuable plot of ground 200.10 by 150, with unfinished building thereon, located on Fifth avenue, east side, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, known as the property of the Knickerbocker Hotel Company. This is one of the most desirable pieces of real estate now in the market, and it is understood that the sale, heretofore several times postponed, will now be held as noted. The auction deserves, and should receive, the attention of capitalists.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, public auction sale of the three-story and basement brick tenement-house, 18.9 by 50, with lot 95.9 feet deep, No. 512 East Eleventh street, south side, 186.6 feet east of Avenue B.

By D. M. Seaman, at the Exchange, Receiver's sale, by order of the United States District Court, under the direction of John H. Platt, Esq., of five lots, each 25 by 100, on Eleventh avenue, west side, 49.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Sherman T. Knevals, Esq., Referee, of six houses and lots located respectively on Henry, Madison, Monroe, Cherry, Water, and South street, with water rights, the lots to be sold from a rectangular strip of land 46 feet in width, extending from the centre line of the block between Henry and Madison streets to the north side of South street.

By James M. Miller, at the Court-house, White Plains, Westchester County, at 11 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry J. Cullen, Jr., Esq., Referee, of five plots of land, together containing 23 25-100 acres, located at Scarsdale, in the county named. Also, at the railroad depot, Mott Haven, West Chester County, at 12 M., similar sale, Stephen S. Marshall, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 18.9 by 100, on One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, south side, 131.6 feet east of Alexander avenue, Mott Haven.

Thursday, March 12.

By A. H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange, Executors' sale by order of the executors of the estate of Andrew Carrigan, deceased, of thirty-four eligibly located and desirable lots, comprised in the block bounded by the Grand Boulevard, Riverside avenue, One Hundred and Fourteenth street and One Hundred and Fifteenth street. The lots are situated as follows: Ten lots, each 25 by 75, on the Boulevard, west side, forming the block front between the streets named; ten lots, 25 by about 98, on Riverside avenue, east side, block front between same streets; nine lots, full size, new Mansion House and stables on One Hundred and Fourteenth street, north side, between the avenues named, and nine lots, same size, on One Hundred and Fifteenth street, south side, in rear of above. The auction is the most important attempted this year, and as the property to be disposed of is first-class in every respect, the sale should be attended with success. The same firm will also offer at public auction the following additional valuable property: Four lots together forming a plot in size 100.8 by 100, on Ninth avenue, north-west corner of Ninetieth street; four lots together, in size 100.8 by 100, new two-story and attic brick house and stable thereon, on Riverside avenue, south-east corner of Eighty-eighth street, and twelve lots, each 25 by 100, on East Ninety-sixth street, north side, 100 feet west of Second avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. H. Landom, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick factory, boiler house, &c., with three lots together in size 75 by 100.5, (rear irregular,) Nos. 609, 611 and 613 West Forty-eighth street, north side, 175 feet west of Eleventh avenue. Also probable resale of four lots, each 25 by 102.2, on West Eighty-fifth street, south side, 175 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By Wood, Brady & Todd, at the Exchange, Trustee's sale, under the direction of E. Belknap, Esq., of the house with lot 25 by 133, No. 36 Second place, Brooklyn, between Court and Clinton streets. Also at Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton street, Brooklyn, Trustee's sale of the two two-story and basement brick houses, with lots each 21.11 by about 75, Nos. 277 and 279 Washington street, Brooklyn, east side, between Johnson and Tillary streets. Also at same last-named Exchange, public auction sale of the premises No. 216 Sixteenth street, Brooklyn, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, embracing a lot 22 by 100, and a two-story frame house, 36 feet deep, in front of a similar house, 15 feet deep, in rear.

Friday, March 13.

By A. Muller & Son, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Melvin Brown, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 184 by 102.2, on East Eightieth street, south side, 37.6 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 18.9 by 100.5, on East Fifty-seventh street, south side, 137.6 feet east of Lexington avenue, and a house, with lot, 20 by 100.5, on East Fifty-seventh street, south side, 120 feet west of Second avenue.

Saturday, March 14.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 26.3 by 96.3 by 25.5 by 102.7, on Broadway, north-east corner of Fifty-fifth street, and one lot, 25 by about 83, on Fifty-fifth street, 96.3 feet east of Broadway, adjoining above, in rear. Also, similar sale, Henry E. Davies, Esq., Referee, of a plat, 49.3 by 102.7 by 57.3 by 113.8, on Broadway, east side, 26.3 feet north of Fifty-fifth street, adjoining the Broadway lot above described.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 25 by 126, on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, south side, 125 feet east of Third avenue. Also, similar sale, P. H. Jones, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 18.9 by 125, on Bedford street, west side, between Carmine and Leroy streets.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-second street, north side, 100 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By B. P. Fairchild, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward Patterson, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on Fourth street, west side, 65.7 feet south of Horatio street; lot irregular and running to Eighth avenue, 24.10 by 63.6 by 15.8 by 9.10.

By A. H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange, Executor's sale, by order of the Executors of the estate of Patrick Lynch, deceased, of the three-story brick house, with lease of lot, 18.11 by about 88, No. 239 Elizabeth street, west side, between Prince and Houston streets; term of lease fifteen years; ground rent $300, taxes, &c., per annum.

By J. C. Disoway, at Pleasant Plains Station, Long Island, at 2 o'clock, Administratrix's sale of a house, with twenty acres of cultivated land, late the residence of W. A. Spafford, deceased, located on the road leading from Pleasant Plains Station to Rossville, and within one-half-mile of depot.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, March 6.

Beekman place, w. s., 60 ft. n. of 50th st., 20x75	$10,000
Horatio st., s. s., 151 ft. w. of Greenwich av., 28.10x87.9	16,300
Hudson st., s. s., 59 ft. n. of Horatio st., 29.2x109.2x29x112.4	23,250
Water st., s. s., 122.8 ft. w. of James st., 17x75.1x16.4x75.2	100
Same property	6,000
Water st., n. s., 133 ft. e. of Coentis slip, 28.5x65, irregular on rear	16,000
16th st., s. s., 270.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 18.9x103.3	10,500
25th st., No. 238, West, s. s., 360 ft. w. of 7th av., 15x98.9	15,000
53d st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of 2d av., 15.4x100.5	10,000
57th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x171.11x25.7x166.6	10,000
76th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x102.2	6,000
76th st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2	2,900
102d st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x100.11	6,000
126th st., s. s., 410 ft. w. of 3d av., 10x99.11	2,500
133d st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 8th av., 40x99.11	500
Same property	500
Morris av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 153d st., 25x100.3, Morrisania	3,500
1st av., w. s., extending from 124th st. to 125th st., 201.10x75; 125th st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st av., 75x100.11	60,000
10th av., e. s., 18 ft. s. of 28th st., 60x70.8	28,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Bowery, No. 69, 5 years, per year	$5,700
Union square, No. 21, store and loft, 5 years, per year	5,600
48th st., No. 620, West, 5 years, per year	1,080
6th av., No. 780, 5 years, per year	1,120

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Ten three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone-front houses, just completed, on 92d st., between 8th and 9th avs.; one of the best streets on the west side, and within 250 feet of the Central Park.

The recent improvements make the west side the most desirable part of the City, and when rapid transit is adopted, it will bring this property within a few minutes of the City Hall. The Eighth avenue cars are the present means of access.

Houses are 20x50, with all modern improvements; will be sold on liberal terms, and at a price that make them an undoubted investment. Apply to SIDNEY C. GENIN, office of James M. Hartshorne & Bro., No. 35 Broad st., from 12 to 3, or W. H. RAYNOR, 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND GROUNDS, CONSISTING of eight lots on 163d st., near Morris av., West Morrisania; house has thirteen rooms; grounds beautifully laid out with fruit, shrubbery, &c.; stable and outhouses; five minutes' walk from Melrose Depot; price reasonable.
Part may remain on mortgage.
Apply to
WOOD, BRADY & TODD,
No. 9 Pine st., New-York.

$250.—LOTS IN NEW-YORK CITY.—AN opportunity will be afforded those desiring to see those cheap lots in the Twenty-fourth Ward, at Woodlawn Heights, by taking 9:15 or 12 o'clock trains from 42d st. and 4th av., Harlem Railroad, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, March 9, 10, and 11. Our agents will meet parties at Woodlawn Depot. Houses are being rapidly built.
POTTER BROTHERS, No. 4 Warren st.

HIRAM MERRITT,
REAL ESTATE, NO. 53 3D AV.
PROPERTY RENTED OR SOLD;
Entire charge taken of property; reference given.

TO PARTIES WHO MAY DESIRE TO INVEST IN real estate in the new Twenty-third Ward, or who may want correct information of values, we offer our services. Having made a specialty of that section during the past eight years, we have unusual advantages and most complete special survey maps. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

A new medium-size, four-story brown-stone house, No. 115 East 70th st., "Lennox Hill;" built in the best manner by days' work, and hard wood finish; replete and complete in every particular; price very low; terms easy. Inquire of CHARLES FOX, or WM. BENTLEY, on the premises, No. 12 East 45th st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house on the east side Park av., near 38th st., 17.4x65x80; hard wood finish, and in perfect order throughout; sixty per cent can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire for permits, &c., of R. S. HAYWARD, No. 644 Broadway.

WILLIAM H. FALCONER,
REAL ESTATE, NO. 100 4TH AV.
SELLING, LETTING, AND COLLECTING.
Carefully attended to and returns promptly made.

FOUR STORY, HIGH STOOP, BROWN STONE. —First-class neighborhood; carpets, six mirrors, gas-fixtures; in perfect order; $27,500; easy terms. No. 207 West 38th st.; owner on premises.

FIRST-CLASS TENEMENT, RENTED AT $3,215; price $27,000; centrally located; built in the best manner; water to all apartments. Owner No. 207 West 38th st.

FOR SALE—IN 25TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and 6th av., an extra wide and deep house, of superior build and finish; frescoed and in perfect order throughout. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 18 West 25th st., 32 feet wide by 60 feet deep; lot half the block; price, $100,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO AND A HALF-STORY frame house and lot No. 438 East 84th st.; all modern improvements; lot, 25x100. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, (Astor place.)

LOT SOUTH OF 57TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., with handsome stable and lot in the rear, for sale by F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

HARLEM HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE BY F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—A NEW, FINELY-FINished, two-story brown-stone front house, all improvements, desirably located, and within one or two minutes' walk of three lines of cars, and twenty-four minutes from ferry. Price, $7,200; cash, $1,700. Address JOHN HANNAH, No. 916 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$5,000 TO $8,000 WILL BUY THREE-STORY brick houses, all improvements, 10 to 15 rooms; terms to suit. O. V. Holcomb, 89 B'way, W'msburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN RHINEBECK, ON THE HUDSON, a farm of 150 acres, in good order and well located. The improvements, a substantial mansion, farm-house, barn, carriage-house, &c., adjacent to the residence of Mrs. Starr Miller; is two miles from the village, which has five churches and fine educational advantages.
For particulars inquire of
SPENCER H. SMITH,
No. 10 Wall st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE pleasantly located with about one acre of land, stable, &c., at Linden, N. J., on Pennsylvania Railroad, two and a half miles from Elizabeth; five minutes' walk from depot; thirteen rooms; terms easy.
D. J. MOLLOY, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A FINE PROPERTY AT Rockland Lake; large mansion, three other houses, about thirty acres land, great variety apples, pears, grapes, &c.; very healthy and pleasant place. Full particulars of owners, PAYSON & PAUL, No. 33 Cortlandt st.

AN ELEGANT TWO-STORY FRENCH-roof house on the best street in Yonkers; all improvements; shade and fruit trees; near depot; will exchange for City property, or lots in the new wards. Address WM. COX, No. 303 East 51st st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TWO FIRST-CLASS dwelling-houses, five and ten acres land, for sale. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 119 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The greatest chance ever offered. St. Ronan's Well, one-quarter of a mile from depot at Flushing, ten and a half acres of elevated land, with large hotel; thirty-five rooms; commanding fine view of the sound on Flushing Bay; ball-room, barn, stable, &c.; formerly occupied by Matt Gooderson; (standing forty feet above the level of Jackson av.;) just the spot for a Summer garden or for first-class boarders; fishing, boating, bathing, and driving enjoyable at pleasure; price, $55,000, part cash; or would prefer to lease it for ten years at $2,000 per year. Call between 10 and 11 A. M., B. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 439 3d av., New-York.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE at Bath, Steuben County, N. Y., ten minutes from depot; the house is two stories, of brick, square, with wing, and contains fourteen rooms, besides closets, store-rooms, bath-rooms, water-closets, &c.; appointments all of the best character; stone fence, coped, on both sides of the house, granite pillars for gateway, with iron gate; location very fine, built at an angle of two streets and commanding a beautiful view; grounds elegantly laid out; plenty of shade and fruit-trees; shrubbery and flowers in abundance; outbuildings ample and of the best character; large ice-house filled; price for the whole $8,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., where a photograph may be seen.

AT BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND—FOUR miles from the Battery, New-York, thirty minutes by ferry direct from Wall st., or by cars every fifteen minutes from all the Brooklyn ferries, the most beautiful, accessible, and improving locality near the City. TO LET OR FOR SALE—Villas, with view of or fronting on the bay, each 9, 10, 13, 14 and 19 rooms, all improvements; also, one double house of ten rooms, with two stores on first floor. Lots for sale, with building loan. Apply to JOHN MACKAY, No. 14 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Morristown, N. J.; three minutes from depot; very handsomely-located on high ground; lot 100 by 300; house containing fifteen rooms, gas throughout, bath, water-closet, marble basins, hot and cold water, large cellar, cemented floor, furnace for heating the entire house, stationary tubs, and complete with all modern conveniences; terms easy.
Inquire of R. C. REYNOLDS, No. 26 Pine st., New-York, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.

One of the most attractive places in the above city. House built in the best manner for owner's use four years since; commodious, with all improvements, and in complete order, grounds tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees; carriage-house, stable, billiard-room, &c., &c. Price reasonable. Terms to suit. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

STAMFORD.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A handsome residence on Clark's Hill; house contains twenty-four rooms, plenty of closets, extensive landscape, and Sound view, well and cistern water, and gas throughout the house; good stable and carriage-house; about one acre of land; an abundance of large and small fruit; about one mile from depot, and thirty-five from New-York; terms easy. Address OLIVER MOWBRAY, Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY IN FARMINGTON, CONN., comprising about eight acres, handsomely laid out; a dwelling-house of fourteen rooms, gardener's house, large stables, greenhouse, graperies, poultry and ice-houses. For further particulars inquire at the office of
WHITMORE & CO.,
No. 32 South st., New-York.

FINE FARMING LANDS, SUITABLE FOR SUBdivision, located on the line of the Harlem Railroad, south of White Plains, and near the City limits, for sale from $300 to $500 per acre; good investments to hold for a few years. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER FRONTS; ACRE lots, cheap. C. H. GREENE, Nyack, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF
34
MAGNIFICENT LOTS,
BEING A PORTION OF THE ESTATE OF
ANDREW CARRIGAN,
(DECEASED.)

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 12, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Andrew Carrigan, deceased:

GRAND BOULEVARD.

Eight lots, comprising the entire westerly front on the Boulevard, between 114th and 115th sts.

114TH ST.

Nine lots on the northerly side of 114th st., between Boulevard and Riverside av., with the MANSION HOUSE thereon.

115TH ST.

Nine lots on the southerly side of 115th st., between the Boulevard and Riverside av.

RIVERSIDE AV.

Eight lots on the easterly side of Riverside av., between 114th and 115th sts., and fronting

THE RIVERSIDE PARK
AND
HUDSON RIVER,

and commanding a magnificent view of both.
Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE
of
TWELVE LOTS ON 5TH AV.
RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer,
will sell at public auction,
on WEDNESDAY, March 11,
at 12 o'clock,
at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
(under the direction of Townsend Scudder, Esq., Assignee,)
THE VERY VALUABLE 12 LOTS AND IMPROVEMENTS ON THE 5TH AV.,
GRAND PLAZA AND CENTRAL PARK,
between 58th and 59th sts.,
and known as the
KNICKERBOCKER HOTEL COMPANY PROPERTY.
Maps now ready.
Sale positive March 11.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXTRA-SIZED RESIDENCE,

NO. 87 5TH AV.,

belonging to the estates of Thomas H. Faile and Edmund Penfold, to be sold at auction on
WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Referee.

The house is four story, brown-stone front, about 90 feet in depth, including the extension, and is in perfect order.

LOT 29.10X116.10.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.
SUPREME COURT SALE.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON 48TH ST.

THURSDAY, March 12,
At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway: Two-story new brick factory, boiler, house, and lots Nos. 609, 611, 613 West 48th st., near 11th av., all built in the most substantial manner, well lighted, and adapted for manufacturing purposes; the lots are free from rock. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 13 WEST 45TH ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of the estate of Eliza C. Burtnett, deceased:
WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—The four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, situate on the northerly side of West 45th st., between 5th and 6th avs., known as No. 13; house is about 60 feet deep, contains modern improvements, and finished in hard wood; lot, 17x100.5.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON RIVERSIDE AV. AND 96th st. at auction.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
RIVERSIDE AV.—Four lots, situate on the easterly side of Riverside av., commencing on south-east corner of 88th st., with two-story and attic brick house and stable thereon.
NINETY-SIXTH ST.—Twelve lots, north side, commencing 210 feet east of 3d av. Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 109 WEST 27TH st., to be sold at auction, with the furniture.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—The three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, situate on the north side of West 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs., and known as No. 109. House contains modern improvements. The premises will be sold with the furniture, subject to a lease, to the 1st of May, 1875, at the yearly rent of $2,700. Lot 20x98.9 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 55 SOUTH 5TH AV.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
SOUTH FIFTH AVENUE.—The lot of land, with the buildings thereon, 150 feet south of Bleecker street, known as No. 55; lot 25x100 feet, more or less. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $10,000; balance cash.
Particulars and maps at office of Auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 87 AMITY ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
AMITY STREET.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the northerly side of Amity st., near Thompson st., known as No. 87; lot 25x109 feet.

QUIMBY & BISSELL, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—QUIMBY & BISSELL, Auctioneers, under the direction of H. J. Cullen, Jr., Referee, will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Sales-rooms Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn, the two-story brick house and lot No. 134 York st., and the two-story frame house and lot No. 19 Talman st., only ten minutes' easy walk to three ferries.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

RESIDENCE AND HOMESTEAD OF GOUVERneur Morris to rent or lease, furnished or unfurnished; delightfully situated on the Sound, or East River, with fine views of the water and surroundings; the house is large and comfortable, grounds have about thirty acres, with lawns, large old shade-trees, plenty of flowers, fruits, and vegetables; accessible to the City at all hours of the day and night by water or rail; only twenty minutes' drive from Central Park; low rent to a good tenant. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner of Wall st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—FULLY FURnished, a commodious house on the Hudson, within a mile of the station at Tarrytown, from which there are hourly trains to Grand Central Depot and 30th st.; house contains twelve rooms, besides bath-room, kitchen, laundry, and butler's pantry, in which are hot and cold water; an excellent carriage-house and stable, with water in also; ice-house filled and spacious grounds, garden, &c. For further particulars apply to No. 114 5th av.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES
FOR SALE AND TO LET.
Apply to E. C. CLARKE & CO.,
Real Estate Agents, Long Branch, N. J.

WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE.—TO let or for sale, forty minutes from City by great competing lines, near depots, paved and lighted streets, extra large house and lot, garden, lawn, fruits, stable, cow, chickens; value, $15,000. Apply at West Elizabeth (New-Jersey Central Railroad) Depot, close by, or to the OWNER, Post Office Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE to let, furnished—53d st., near 8th av., to small family; also three-story furnished house at Rutherford Park; carriage-house, lawn, &c.; forty minutes from City Hall. GARRETT D. CLARK & SON,
No. 854 8th av., near 51st st.

$2,250.—TO LET, NO. 6 EAST 86TH ST., four story brown stone; all modern improvements; house commands a fine view of the Central Park, with Madison avenue cars from the corner. For permits, apply to
E. N. TAILER, Jr., No. 47 Walker st.

AT TARRYTOWN AND ALL ALONG THE EAST bank of the Hudson River, beautiful furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages to let and for sale at very low prices. Also large dwellings suitable for institutes, hotels, and first-class boarding-houses.
S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE NO. 169 SCHERMERhorn st., Brooklyn, to rent to private family; handsomely frescoed; perfect order; all modern improvements; rent low to good tenant. Apply to Dr. CAMPBELL, Fulton av., corner Gold st., Brooklyn, or C. H. JESSUP, No. 258 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—IN EAST ORANGE, N. J., THREE-STORY French-roof house, nine rooms; nearly new; fine location; lot 50x150; three minutes from depot. Inquire at LIBBY'S Oyster-room, No. 137 Fulton st., New-York.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, LARGE COTtage, containing all improvements; rent $1,400. Also handsome brick residence, with stable and grounds. Rent $2,000; both houses command extensive river views. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 12 Pine st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE IN STAMFORD; central, cosy, shady; water front and view; carriage-house and fruit; two cottages in Riverside, three minutes from salt water and depot; hot and cold water.
ARTHUR E. SKELDING, Riverside Station, Conn.

TO LET—42 UNIVERSITY PL.; MODERN IMPROVEments; gas and water; first floor for business purposes; third and top floors (flats) for residences. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, 744 B'way, (Astor pl.)

TO LET—15 UNIVERSITY PLACE; FIRST-CLASS 3½-story high-stoop brick house; 20 rooms; all modern improvements. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, (Astor place.)

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A FIRST-CLASS house and six full lots of ground, situated on Clinton av., Brooklyn. For particulars and permit, apply at No. 2 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED. THE DESIRABLE three-story high-stoop house No. 148 West 14th st., at a reasonable rent to a good party. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LET—NO. 134 2D AV., THREE-STORY AND Mansard-roof, high-stoop brown-stone house, all modern improvements and in perfect order. W. N. Griswold, Real Estate Broker, 744 Broadway, (Astor place.)

HOUSES TO RENT, FURNISHED AND UNfurnished. Printed lists, corrected daily, can be had at either office. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LET—NO. 27 WEST 18TH ST., FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house; first-class in every respect. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, (Astor place.)

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house No. 414 West 47th st., with all the modern improvements; rent, $1,200.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO RENT FOR the season. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Agents for Long Branch real estate, Broadway, corner Wall st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house, No. 158 West 14th st.; rent, $1,800 per annum. Apply to T. H. BAROWSKY, No. 11 Wall st.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.—BROWN-stone front house to let furnished; fine view of the river. Address Box No. 1,339 Post Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

NOTICE.—TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story iron building, fronting 138 feet on Astor place, extending from 4th av. to Lafayette place; pure north light; splendid show front—the very best in the City; first floor reserved. Broadway and other first-class property a specialty. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, (Astor place.)

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE Stock Exchange, basement No. 3 Nassau st.; offices on second floor of No. 14 Wall st., and on fourth floor of Nos. 16 and 18 Wall st. Apply to W. I. PAULDING, Room No. 14, No. 149 Broadway.

A LEASE IS OFFERED OF THE ENTIRE second story in the German Savings Bank building, corner 14th st. and 4th av.
It is eminently adapted by its size and conspicuous position for first-class business, or for a corporation.
For particulars apply to A. KURSHEEDT,
No. 14 John st.

TO LEASE—FOR TEN YEARS, THE BUILDINGS No. 46 Hudson st. and 45 Thomas st., L lot; rent, $2,500 per annum.
Store and dwelling No. 131 Waverley place; rent, $1,200 per annum. THORNTON M. RODMAN,
Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO LET—NOS. 170 AND 172 CENTRE ST., OPPOsite Earle's Hotel; rent singly or together at $1,250 and $1,500; size 35x65, with basements and vaults; cheapest stores in the City. Apply to GEO. W. READ & CO., Nos. 186 to 200 Lewis st., foot of 5th and 6th sts., East River.

TO LET OR LEASE—SPACIOUS DOUBLE STORE, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (50x137,) opposite New-York Hotel; new and first-class building in all respects; can be leased in whole, or will be divided to suit tenants; terms very favorable. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

NO. 341 BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE—Five-story extra-wide building, average width about 33 feet, by depth of about 180 feet, with an L extension to Leonard st. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—SOUTH-west corner Houston st., plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR BUSINESS OR RESIdence, plot of ground 200x400 feet, on the river, with dock at Lower Ravenswood, opposite 60th st., with cottage and stable. Inquire of
HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 3d av.

TO LET OR LEASE—EXTRA LARGE BUILDING, desirably located on Mercer st.; size 38x100. The lofts can be rently separately if desired; terms reasonable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE NEW STORE AND BASEment, No. 634 Broadway, extending through to Crosby st.; size about 25x200; well lighted. For particulars, apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, NO. 390 BROADway, store, basement and cellar, extending through to Cortlandt alley; well lighted; possession at once. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE,
The large corner office, 21x40, second floor Methodist Book Concern Building, Broadway and 11th st. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

TO LET—ENTIRE OR DIVIDED STORE, NO. 12 Barclay st., with dry and light cellar and subcellar; also, subcellar No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 27 UNION square, finely frescoed and in perfect order; rent, $2,500; immediate possession.
HUTCHINSON & WILSON, No. 37 Union square.

TO LET—THE LARGE WAREHOUSE, NO. 13 CEDAR st.; will be leased low to a good tenant. Apply to the owner, R. A. WALTON, No. 11 Abingdon square, 8th av., between Bank and 12th sts.

TO LET—UPPER LOFT OF THE HANDSOME building, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., 25x105; splendidly lighted on three sides; rent low. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS & CO., No. 740 Broadway.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS MODERN OFFICES IN THE building No. 744 Broadway. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Agent, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET—ROOMS ON SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS of No. 763 Broadway, near Stewart's. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, 744 Broadway, (Astor place.)

TO LET—LOFTS WITH STEAM POWER, NOS. 9, 11, and 13 Baxter st. Apply to W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway.

FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. —To let, the 100 feet deep, splendid-lighted four-story building, with store, 85 Mercer st., near Spring.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—CITY OR COUNTRY—A NEAT AND pleasant house to rent at Orange, N. J., or Morrisania, or within a few minutes' ride of the City; must be near depot, with shade-trees and conveniences; rent not to exceed $500 per year; or a suite of rooms for housekeeping by a responsible family of four adults, in a first-class house and good neighborhood in this City, at a moderate rent. Apply to R. V. WILLIS, No. 182 Broadway.

WANTED.—A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS DEsire a medium-sized house, well furnished, in good location; best of care; references unexceptionable. Address, stating rent and full particulars, HOUSE, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

A. A. A.—PARTIES HAVING DWELLING-HOUSES to rent will find desirable tenants by leaving description at our office. HUTCHINSON & WILSON, No. 37 Union square.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

Carpets, &c. L & T Furniture.

Our Carpet Department, by recent additions, presents an unusually fine assortment of Carpets, and embraces many NOVELTIES in RICHNESS of COLORINGS and BEAUTY of DESIGN. In the stock will be found WILTONS, VELVETS, MOQUETTES, AXMINSTERS, TAPESTRYS, ENGLISH and AMERICAN BRUSSELS, DAMASKS, THREE-PLYS, INGRAINS, &c. The ingrains are specially noteworthy, being in most exquisite patterns and peculiarly rich colorings.

Our factory for the manufacture of Furniture being now in full operation, we are prepared to furnish Drawing-rooms, Reception-rooms, Parlors, Boudoirs, Dining-rooms, Bed-rooms, &c., with furniture of our own manufacture, made and upholstered in the newest and most approved styles. Furniture made to order, and dwellings, hotels, steam-boats, &c., furnished and upholstered in the shortest possible time and most reasonable price.

Housekeeping Linens, Towels, Towelings, Napkins, Table-cloths, Dollies, &c., in endless variety.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST. GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

AT KINZEY'S.

Opening Spring goods in every department.
All the new shapes and styles in imported Hats.
French pattern Bonnets.
Every new style and shape in straw Hats and Bonnets.
At KINZEY'S.
Over 300 different styles fine French Flowers.
Fine imported Flowers.
Opening Spring Parasols.
Opening silk Umbrellas.
At KINZEY'S.
New shades in Silks.
Bonnet Silks, 62c. a yard up.
Black Silks from auction.
25,000 yards black Silks, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 10, $1 49, $1 89 a yard.
At KINZEY'S.
Opening beaded and silk Fringes and Gimps, low.
Passementerie Ornaments.
Jaconet Swiss Nainsooks, Lawns, Fancy Muslins, Piques, and Dimities from auction.
At KINZEY'S.
30,000 yards Hamburg Embroideries from auction at 3c., 6c., 8c., 9c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 18c., 20c., 22c., 25c., 28c., 31c., 39c. up.
Double Bands, 15c.
Rufflings, Tuckings, Flouncings, Puffings, and Edgings very low.
At KINZEY'S.
12,000 dozen ladies' and gentlemen's Linen Handkerchiefs, 9c. to 16c.
Silk Ties, 15c., 25c., 31c., 39c.
Block-plaid Sash Ribbons, 29c.
7-inch gros grain Sash Ribbons, 50c.
New Spring Ribbons.
All silk Roman Sash, 50c. yard.
No. 16 Roman Ribbons, 25c. yard.
New Spring Shades.
Gros grain Ribbons, 10c., 12½c., 15c., up.
Cord edge Ribbons, 3c., 6c., 8c., 10c.
At KINZEY'S.
Toilet Department—Soaps, Powders, Perfumeries, Pomades, Hair Goods, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors, &c.,
At KINZEY'S.
Swiss Carvings, the largest assortment in the City; Frames, Brackets, Shelves, Bouquet Holders, Match Safes, Wall Pockets, &c.
Carved Brackets, 15c. up.
Bags, Belts, Porte-monnaies, Albums, Fans, Chromos, &c.,
At KINZEY'S.
Buttons in steel, pearl, gilt, silver, oxised, inlaid shell, silk, velvet, &c., &c.
Laces from auction.
Real Guipure Laces, 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 39c., 50c., 59c. up.
Thread Laces, 5c. a yard up.
Yak Laces, 15c., 25c., 39c., 49c.
French Laces, 15c. to 60c.
Valenciennes Laces, 15c. dozen.
Real Italian Val., 5c. yard up.
Mechlin Laces, 6c. yard up.
Brussels Laces, 25c. yard.
Linen Laces, 1c. yard up.
Crochet Laces, 1c. yard up.
Veil Grenadines, 25c. yard.
One-button Kid Gloves, 31c.
Two-button Kid Gloves, 50c.
Reynier Dogskin Gloves, 98c.
Gents' Kid Gloves, 75c., 89c.
Real Kid, warranted, 50c.
New Spring Hosiery.
Goods at wholesale less than jobbers' prices.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
767 and 769 Broadway,
corner of Ninth street,
corner below A. T. Stewart's.

SPRING, 1874! CARPETS, &c.!! SPRING, 1874!
New Goods and the finest assortment in the City, of ENGLISH VELVETS, from $2 50; BODY BRUSSELS, from $1 75; TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, from $1 15; THREE-PLY and INGRAINS unusually low. OILCLOTHS, all widths.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS
AT BARGAINS. LACE CURTAINS, GIMPS, FRINGES, and Window Furnishings. Parties furnishing should call and examine the stock and prices at
SHEPPARD KNAPP'S
GREAT CARPET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th av.,
One door below 13th st.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.
RICH LACES, RIBBONS, FINE FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS, FRENCH FANCY GOODS, ANTIQUE COLLARS, TIDIES, BED-SPREADS, &c., AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

REMOVAL MAY 1.
GREAT CLEARING SALE.
$75,000 WORTH
REAL LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
PASSEMENTERIES, LOOPS, &c.,
At an
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
Everything to be sold before moving higher up.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, STATEN ISLAND, ESTABLISHED IN 1819.
No. 98 Duane st., near Broadway,
No. 752 Broadway, near 8th st., } New-York.
No. 610 6th av., near 36th st.,
Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. No. 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia.
Dye, cleanse, and refinish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece-goods; also cleanse window-shades, curtains, and carpets in their usual superior manner. Note—These are our only offices.

FINANCIAL.

N. Y. and O. Midland R. R.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS
are requested to send without delay their addresses and amounts held by them, to care of ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st., New-York.

A committee of first-mortgage bondholders has been formed to prepare a plan. They will strive to thoroughly protect the first mortgage, believing, if rightly managed, it is perfectly good.

Two plans have been proposed, both of which are objectionable, as neither protects the first bondholders as well as can be devised.

Dictated by the desire to do to others as they would be done by, their plan (after thorough protection of the first mortgage) will give the other interests consideration in their exact order, and in time return to the towns their stock as originally subscribed, without watering.

To perfect such a plan will need time. The committee ask the patience and co-operation of all.
D. B. HALSTEAD,
GERRITT H. SMITH, } of Committee.
H. BLENNERHASSETT,

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

FOR INVESTMENT.
WE OFFER
City of St. Paul Bonds,
Kansas City Bonds.
KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS, NO. 12 WALL ST.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, on and after the 15th March, 1874, will be prepared to issue their extended paper in exchange for the obligations now held by creditors on the terms and in the manner recommended in the "Report of Committee of the Creditors of Messrs. Hoyt, Spragues & Co.," dated Nov. 26, 1873, and the "Supplemental Report" thereto, dated December, 1873.
Creditors will facilitate the exchange by sending to the undersigned schedules of paper held by them as early as possible. HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.,
Nos. 107 and 109 Franklin st.
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1874. }
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 10, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.
The annual election of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 24, 1874, at the Company's office, No. 233 South 4th st. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, }
No. 80 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 38, }
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1874. }
AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, as above, on THURSDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock noon, to hear the report of the manager. All the stockholders are requested to be present, as important business will be presented.
JAMES F. SECOR, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 168 BROADWAY, New-York, Feb. 26, 1874. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this company will be held at their office, No. 168 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 10. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE firms and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City Banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL BANK OF TECUMSEH, located at Tecumseh, in the State of Michigan, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of said association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. LUCIUS LILLEY, Cashier.
TECUMSEH, March 3, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Isle Royale Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business will be held at No. 44 Exchange place on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 2 o'clock. F. W. CAPEN,
Secretary.

$200,000 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER bonds, principal and interest payable in gold at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. For sale by JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, bankers, No. 14 Broad st.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Department—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.
Second term begins Feb. 1.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BORDENtown, N. J.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWery, Up-town College, No. 1,282 Broadway.—Young men taught book-keeping, arithmetic, spelling; foreigners English; backward students privately advanced; 24 writing lessons, $2 50.

WANTED—TO DISPOSE OF A GIRL'S SCHOOL in this City; best of connections and locality. Applications must be made immediately, or addressed by letter, with references, to SCHOOL, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars address
HENRY W. SIGLAR.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING PUPILS are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

LITTLE BOYS ADMITTED TO YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D. Principal.

TEACHERS.

MUSIC AND SINGING TAUGHT THOROUGHLY by Mme. S. Terms, twelve lessons, $25. Ladies who intend to buy a piano may apply to Mme. S.'s services to choose it for them. Address No. 6 West 16th st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, }
EAST 42D ST., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1874. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. from the earnings and profits of the City Line, on the preferred and common stock, payable on the 1st day of April next at this office.
The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. March 20, and reopened 10 A. M. on the 2d day of April.
C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

COUPONS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI Railway Company, Second Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of the company, No. 261 Broadway, New-York. W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS HAVING FURNITURE, &c., stored with E. MARTIN & SON, Nos. 1,266 and 1,268 Broadway, and No. 151 West 32d st., over one year's storage unpaid, the same will be sold on or about 10th April, 1874, to pay storage and other charges.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER, BEST meat, fruit, and ice preserver. Trade supplied. Send for book. Refrigerators repaired. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE
CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN
AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.
We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 35 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by
SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.
The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner,
T. C. Turner, } { G. M. Turner,
J. Turner, } { J. S. Decker.
R. Turner, }
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,
Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at the lowest market rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,
LATE
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
WM. B. LEONARD.
W. C. SHELDON. GEO. B. HOWELL.

SILAS C. HAY, WILLIAM S. WARNER,
Member N. Y. Stock Ex. Member N. Y. Stock Ex.
HAY & WARNER
Bankers and Brokers,
NO. 78 BROADWAY AND NO. 5 NEW ST.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears' Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, Feb. 28.
JOHN DUFF, Vice President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1874.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight. JOHN HONE, Jr.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

NOTICE.
To the holders of the Des Moines Valley Railroad bonds of the issue of Feb. 16, 1857:
The Trustees are now ready to pay bondholders who have not surrendered their bonds the pro rata of net proceeds of sale under foreclosure, say 49.551 per cent., or $495 51 for bond of $1,000.
LUTHER C. CLARK, } Trustees.
HENRY A. BARLING, }
NEW-YORK, March 9, 1874.

ELECTION NOTICE.
STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 12, 1874. Poll opened at 12 M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS
For sale by
L. T. HOYT, No. 46 Exchange place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

HOME INSURANCE STOCK,
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874. }
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—Proposals for the sale of Nineteen (19) Consolidated Mortgage Bonds to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until 9th March, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. Proposals will be directed to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary,
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1874. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIrectors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will be open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th of March, and reopened on the morning of the 7th day of April. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

A WALL ST. BANKING AND COMMISSION house, with a regularly-organized business of long standing, desires to add $50,000 as special capital; the firm members have had an experience of many years, and are thoroughly qualified; references of the highest respectability can be furnished. Address, with real name, Box No. 3,674 New-York Post Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS SECURED by mortgage of the Eastern Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company are informed that the subscriber will purchase the coupons upon such bonds which matured Dec. 1, 1873, on presentation to him on and after Feb. 20 inst., at No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.
Dated Feb. 6, 1874. L. V. F. RANDOLPH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be drawn on March 14, 1874, certain numbers by lot for twenty-six of the first mortgage bonds issued by the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company, to be purchased in accordance with the agreement indorsed thereon. T. J. CARTER, President.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23, 1874.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on New-York improved property; private dwellings preferred; one per cent. commission and attorney's fees for searching title. Second mortgages cashed. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, No. 30 Pine st.

$163,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage in various sums on New-York or Brooklyn improved property. Address, with full particulars, TRUSTEE, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874. }
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS BANK will be closed from this date until April 1, next.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the name of BULL & WRIGHT, was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent.
JOHN S. BULL,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1874. EDGAR WRIGHT.

The undersigned will continue the grocery and provision business at No. 175 West st., under the firm of WRIGHT, KNOX & DEPEW. EDGAR WRIGHT,
G. H. KNOX,
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1874. E. D. DEPEW.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42, North River, New-York, as under:

Saturday, March 14, at 2 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. Gray. Passengers and freight.

The HENRY CHAUNCEY has been thoroughly overhauled and fitted under the inspection of the Board of Underwriters, and is in splendid condition for the accommodation of passengers, having been repainted and decorated throughout, and newly upholstered by A. T. Stewart & Co.

Saturday, March 28, at 2 P. M., COLON, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 11, at 1 P. M., ACAPULCO, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. Gray. Passengers and freight.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line leave San Francisco first of every month for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, carrying United States mails.

Extra steamers will be dispatched on the 16th of the month, whenever sufficient business offers. Steamers of this line leaving Hong Kong after April 1, next, will bring freight to Panama, via Yokohama and San Francisco, without breaking bulk.

Time contracts and through bills of lading issued via Panama.

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, that, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Vice President and Managing Director.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, March 11	Batavia, Sat'day, March 14
Calabria, Wed'y, March 18	Hecla, Saturday, March 21
Algeria, Wed'day, March 25	Marathon, Sat'y, March 28
Java, Wednesday, April 1	Atlas, Saturday, April 4
Cuba, Wednesday, April 8	Samaria, Saturday, April 11

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL..Wednesday, March 11, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.........Saturday, Mar. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.........Saturday, Mar. 21, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.............Saturday, Mar. 28, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC.............SATURDAY, March 14, 2 P. M.
OCEANIC...........SATURDAY, March 21, at 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, March 28, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC..............SATURDAY, April 4, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.........DAURE.........Saturday, March 21
AMERIQUE.......ROUSSAU.......Saturday....April 4
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.......Saturday....April 18
ST. LAURENT....LACHESNEZ.....Saturday.....May 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125.........Second Cabin, $75.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

CORNWALL, GIBSON.................Saturday, March 14
ARRAGON, WESTERN................Saturday, March 28
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ship GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, will sail on TUESDAY, March 24, from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..................March 10, 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE.............March 17, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........March 24, 10:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.........March 31, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR HAVANA,

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........March 12
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).......March 14
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)........March 19
CUBA, (Havana direct)...............................March 21
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)....Wed., March 25

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in obtaining the best [illegible] ... [illegible]

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

ANDES..March 7
GLAMORGAN...March 21
PEMBROKE..April 4
ANDES...April 18

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin......................$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....................$55 currency.
Steerage...........................$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..............$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND

PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, March 11.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, March 14.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy, Wed., Mar. 11, 10 A. M. | Canada, Sat., Mar. 21, 8 A. M.
Spain, Sat., Mar. 14, 1:30 P. M. | Egypt, Sat., Mar. 28, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship GRAF BISMARCK, Capt. G. MEYER, will sail on WEDNESDAY, March 11, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MAIN, Capt. C. UNDUTSCH, on SATURDAY, March 14.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin...$120
Second cabin...72
Steerage...30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA. First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL...March 17
CORINTH...April 3

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA...March 24
ATLAS..April 10

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, T. H. MORTON, March 10.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, March 11.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, T. S. CURTIS, March 17.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, March 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 8 [illegible] P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

H. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER Dorland, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CORA LIVINGSTON BARTON, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Louise Livingston Hunt, one of the executors of said estate, at her residence at Barrytown, in the town of Red Hook, on or before the 2d day of September next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said executors out of said estate.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1874.

LOUISE LIVINGSTON HUNT,
MATURIN LIVINGSTON DELAFIELD,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
ARTHUR LEARY,
CARLETON HUNT, } Executors.

mh2-1aw6mM PETER DORLAND, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE BURROWES, late of the city of Pau, in France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 48 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of November, 1873.

WILLIAM JAY,
Administrator of Grace Burrowes, deceased.

n10-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 92 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of December, 1873.

JAMES BLACK, Administrator.

SCUDDER & CARTER, No. 66 Wall street.

d22-1aw6mM

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of the Surrogate of the County of Fulton, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES C. KENNEDY, late of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 11 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July, 1874.—Dated this 26th day of December, 1873.

HARVEY KENNEDY, Executor.

d29-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS P. WAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 247 Lexington avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.

JOHN SMITH RICE, Executor.

mh2-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. TERRETT, Junior, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.

ja19-1aw6mM FRANKLIN BROWN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES J. CRAIG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. C. Havemeyer, No. 89 Wall st., or at the office of E. L. Fancher, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of November, 1873.

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,
JOHN C. HAVEMEYER,
ENOCH L. FANCHER, } Executors.

n24-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq. Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MARIA MERRIAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1871.

ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anna Maria Merriam, deceased.

mh2-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOLT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the Goods, &c., of John Holt, Deceased.

d1-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTHONY JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.

ISAAC C. DAYTON, Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anthony Jones, deceased.

mh2-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL C. KINGSLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their office, No. 55 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September, 1873.

CORNELIUS K. SUTTON,
WILLIAM M. KINGSLAND, } Executors.

s21-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WHITE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Room No. 23, No. 10 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of December, 1873.

ALEXANDER W. FRASER,
JOHN O'NEILL,
Administrators de bonis non.

d22-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROYAL HOUGHTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 398 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1873.

WILLIAM S. PATTEN, Executor.

o20-1aw6m M*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, BETWEEN 49th st. and the City Hall, via Sixth avenue cars, hunting case GOLD WATCH, Stoddard's make; initials on outside. Suitable reward paid if returned to WILLIAM GRAY, No. 111 West 49th st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st. Pupils can commence at any time. Send for circular.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VERY REMARKABLE FINE PAIR OF COACH HORSES.

A pair of the noblest and finest specimens, descendants of that celebrated sire So Well, and favorably known in Western New-York.

CONSTELLATION OF MONROE,

are now offered for sale. They are six years old this coming Spring, sixteen hands and one inch high, under the standard; rich dark steel gray with black points, now commencing to dapple out very nicely; very closely matched, extremely stylish, and very extraordinary fine drivers.

SOUND AND KIND.

Their noble, fine size, beautiful color, rangey, lengthy, tasty form, stylish, lofty, majestic movement, with kind disposition, renders them one of the very best and most desirable pair of

COACH HORSES

that can be bought out in the Empire State. They can be seen at San Francisco Stables, Utica, N. Y.

HORSE FOR SALE—OVER SIXTEEN HANDS; very stylish; warranted sound and very kind. Stable, No. 208 East 20th st.

TO LET—PART OF PRIVATE STABLE. APPLY ON premises, No. 139 West 33th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, for small families, we offer at moderate prices. Grand Union Hotel, Park av. and 41st. First-class in all its appointments. G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers, also Proprietors of Highland House, Garrison.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING HOUSE, WILL rent to a gentleman of quiet habits a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom on second floor front; use of bath if desired; location near Union square; references required. Address W., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely-furnished back room on second floor; sun exposure; for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS.—THIRD FLOOR; board if desired; small select family; satisfactory terms to agreeable party. No. 10 East 28th st., near 5th av.; references.

TO LET CHEAP—SMALL, NEAT FRONT ROOM, furnished, bedroom adjoining; private house; suitable for one or two persons. No. 214 West 38th st., third floor.

NO. 127 WEST 45TH ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor, together or separately; house and table first class in every respect; references exchanged.

OFFICE OF A PHYSICIAN—POSSESSION 1ST of May; large, well-furnished room on parlor floor; hot and cold water; permanent parties, terms moderate. Apply No. 51 West 35th st., near 6th av.

5TH AV., NO. 288.

A private family will let two large handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, without board.

TO LET—NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board; prices moderate; also floors, with private table. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

TO LET—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURNISHED room on the first floor and a hall bedroom on the third floor; gentleman preferred. No. 224 West 11th st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Englewood House.

Now open for Spring or Summer boarders. Apply to Proprietor, Englewood House.

NEWPORT, R. I.

Mrs. FLAGG, at No. 434 5th av., is ready to receive applications for apartments or an exclusive cottage for the season at Newport.

Location one of the finest on the island.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D. 1852.* Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.

C. BANTA, Assistant Supt. IRAD FULLER, Supt.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—SUMMER BOARD NEAR THE CITY FOR a gentleman, wife, and two small children; the entire accommodations of a medium-sized house will be taken, no other boarders being desired. Address J. D. W., Post Office Box No. 1,993.

A LADY TEACHER DESIRES A NEATLY-FURnished room, with breakfast. Address, with particulars, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife; first-class accommodations; best of references given and required. Address for two days Box No. 2,728 General Post Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CHAIN-IRON.

NAVY PAY OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, to be indorsed "Proposals," will be received at this office until 12 M. the 1st day of April, 1874, for the below-described best American Chain-iron, to be delivered, free of expense to the Government, at the Washington Navy-yard, subject to such proof tests as shall in every way be satisfactory to the Commandant of the said Navy-yard, and at such times and in such quantities as may be called for by him, the last delivery to be prior to June 30, 1874:

BUREAU EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

1,725 links Chain-iron, 1 7-16 inches diameter, 17¼ inches long, 13,700 pounds.

1,685 links Chain-iron, 1 8-16 inches diameter, 18 inches long, 15,114 pounds.

2,815 links Chain-iron, 1 10-16 inches diameter, 19½ inches long, 31,600 pounds.

2,035 links Chain-iron, 1 11-16 inches diameter, 20¼ inches long, 25,702 pounds.

925 links Chain-iron, 1 12-16 inches diameter, 21 inches long, 13,000 pounds.

1,875 links Chain-iron, 1 13-16 inches diameter, 21¾ inches long, 29,300 pounds.

Bidders will be required to send fair samples of the iron they propose to furnish, marked with their names, in one bar of 6 (six) feet long, of each of the different sizes required, to the Commandant of the Washington Navy-yard. These bars will be subject to competitive tests, and will be required to stand a pulling strain of 70,000 (seventy thousand) pounds to the square inch section when turned down to the usual shape and size of testing pieces in the yard. All the iron called for to be delivered in straight lengths, free from flaws, ragged ends, and other defects, and to be equal to the samples furnished. Any iron falling below the required test will be rejected, and remain at the risk of the bidder until removed from the Navy-yard.

The award will be made to the lowest responsible bidder whose iron of the different sizes comes up to the required test.

Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the iron when awarded.

Blank forms for bidders can be had at this office.

G. E. THORNTON,
Pay Inspector United States Navy.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up, for school purposes, premises on the south side of 88th st., between 2d and 3d avs., and premises on the north side of 124th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the time and place above named, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the schools that are to occupy said premises.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

DAVID H. KNAPP,
JOSEPH P. FALLON,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
ANDREW SMITH,
GRANVILLE P. HAWS,
Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until TUESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1874, and until 3:30 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up premises Nos. 222 and 224 75th st., between 2d and 3d avs., for Primary School No. 33.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the time and place above named for the desks and other furniture required for said school.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the time and place above named for dividing the gallery rooms in primary departments of Grammar Schools Nos. 27 and 53.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of a party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

RICHARD KELLY,
JULIUS KATZENBERG,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERDINAND T. HOPKINS,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up and furnishing a part of the building Nos. 15 and 17 3d st. for Primary School No. 6.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

HENRY MERZ,
THEODORE H. MEAD,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FREDERICK WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.

Dated New-York, March 2, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinee at 1:30.
Proprietor.........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..............................Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

96th to 103d

PERFORMANCE AND UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS of the new play,

LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 13, 100TH PERFORMANCE of LED ASTRAY.

SATURDAY, March 14, at 1:30, 15TH MATINEE OF LED ASTRAY.

Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

The management of this theatre announce that they have purchased from the authors, Messrs. D'Ennery and Cormon, the exclusive right to represent in this country the new drama entitled

LES DEUX ORPHELINES,

now running at the Theatre of the Porte St. Martin to the largest and most enthusiastic audiences ever known even in this theatre, celebrated for the greatest Parisian success of the past twenty-five years.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30—Commences at 8 o'clock.

TWENTIETH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1874,

AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, Coleman's comedy, in five acts, entitled the

HEIR-AT-LAW.

Lord Duberly.............................Mr. John Gilbert
Dr. Pangloss, LL. D., A. S. S.........Mr. John Brougham
Dick Dowlass.............................Mr. Edward Arnott
Zekiel Homespun........................Mr. Harry Beckett
Steadfast..................................Mr. J. W. Carroll
Kenrick.....................................Mr. E. M. Holland
Henry Moreland..........................Mr. W. J. Ferguson
Cicely Homespun.......................Miss Jeffreys-Lewis
Lady Duberly...................................Mme. Ponisi
Caroline Dormer.................Miss Dora Goldthwaite

In active preparation, Mr. Lester Wallack's military drama of

THE VETERAN.

Also, the delightful comedies of WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME, and A MORNING CALL.

COLOSSEUM.

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

Open from 1 to 5, and 7 to 10 P. M.

LAST WEEKS OF PARIS BY MOONLIGHT.

After Easter Monday it will be positively replaced with the new and gorgeous pictorial illusion by Danson & Sons, now arrived, of

LONDON IN 1874, BY NIGHT,

with the extraordinary effects of moving figures and water, with moonlight, gas-light, storm, and lightning.

During the present week the entertainments in the Lectorium will be varied by the renowned PRAEGER FAMILY in their unique musical novelties.

Admission $1; no extras.

STEINWAY HALL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12,

GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT, and positively last appearance of EUROPE'S GREATEST VIOLINIST, HENRI WIENIAWSKI, prior to his departure for Havana on the 14th inst., on which extraordinary occasion the following UNEQUALED COMBINATION of eminent artists will appear:

Miss G. RIDGWAY, M. V. CAPOUL,
M. V. MAUREL, Signor P. FERRANTI,
AND A GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Musical Conductor.....................CARL BERGMANN
Accompanist..........................L. REMBIELINSKI

Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Seats can now be obtained at box-office of Steinway Hall; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and at No. 114 Broadway.

MR. R. J. DE CORDOVA WILL DELIVER HIS popular lecture, THEM BROWN BOYS OF BROWNTOWN, for the benefit of the Chapin Home for the Aged, at the Church of the Divine Paternity, (Rev. Dr. Chapin's,) 5th av. and 45th st., on TUESDAY EVENING, March 10, 1874.

Tickets 50 cents.

For sale at

Theatre Ticket Office, Fifth Avenue Hotel;
Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel;
R. K. McCullough, No. 922 Broadway;
Caswell, Hazard & Co., No. 672 6th av.;
W. H. Jackson & Co., No. 846 6th av.;
Charles Cunz, No. 851 6th av.,

and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

THE PILGRIM CLOSES THIS WEEK.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOSEPH E. GAY, plaintiff, against GEORGE ARENTS, Francis A. Artault, William Beldin, Simeon Baldwin, Jr., John Bloodgood, Edward H. Bonner, John Bonner, John L. Brownell, Philip Bruns, Henry Clews, Robert L. Cutting, Jr., R. Egerton, William M. Earle, Robert S. Elliott, G. Furman, James Gandolfo, Henry S. Germond, Charles A. Grymes, Gilbert L. Haight, individually, and as President of the New-York Mining Stock Board; Samuel B. Hard, Albert G. Heminway, Henry C. Hepburn, Robert M. Headen, Henry L. Horton, E. R. Ketchum, Rufus W. King, Cyrus J. Lawrence, De Witt C. Lawrence, Edward Livermore, Samuel F. Lockwood, H. W. Low, John A. Lewis, R. M. McJimsey, David Milliken, Samuel A. Mills, George D. Munroe, Charles O. Morris, individually, and as Secretary of the New-York Mining Stock Board; J. Wyman Morris, Fred Nathan, Isaac B. Newcombe, Albert H. Nicolay, John B. Norris, John O'Neil, William F. Owens, Joseph A. Patchen, Samuel W. Patchen, Augustus S. Peabody, George Phipps, W. H. Phipps, Charles H. Pierce, John Pondir, Richard H. Rickard, Nathan W. Riker, J. Frank Rosenbaum, Benjamin B. Rorke, Salem T. Russell, Edward P. Selmser, Francis G. Saltonstall, Charles M. Stead, Philip H. Stevens, Robert Stuyvesant, Jacob Stout, John J. Thomas, Peter B. Taylor, H. A. Tucker, Coll J. Turner, Coe D. Tows, William R. Utley, Albert H. Vernam, W. H. Wittingham, Robert Winthrop, E. K. Willard, Henry S. Wilson, Henry Zavala, Mary L. Wainwright, Executrix, &c., of J. H. Wainwright, deceased; Amelia Wolff, Executrix, &c., of Edward Wolff, deceased; George C. Dunbar, E. W. Mitchell, and J. P. Robinson, defendants.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 45 William street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 19, 1874.

PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in office of Clerk of the City and County of New-York Jan. 31, 1874. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY,

f16-1aw7wM Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—THE NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, plaintiff, against THE A. & W. SPRAGUE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Amasa Sprague, and William Sprague, Edward Wight, and Philip Tillinghast, Jr., defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. —To the defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty thousand dollars, with interest from the 31st day of December, 1873; on ten thousand dollars thereof, with interest from Jan. 1, 1874; on ten thousand dollars thereof, and with interest on ten thousand dollars thereof from Jan. 2, 1874, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 5, 1874.

DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

NOTICE.—The complaint in the above action was duly filed on the 10th day of January, 1874, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York in the new Court-house in said City. DAVIES & WORK,

f9-1aw6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JULIA H. BILLINGS and EDWARD J. CHAFFEE, as Executors of the last will and testament of James M. Billings, deceased, plaintiffs, against OTIS T. HALL, and Sarah E. Hall, his wife, Charles J. Sprague, James D. Ray, Fernando De Castro, and Mary De Castro, his wife, (the name Mary being a fictitious name used to designate her, her real Christian name being unknown to the plaintiffs,) James Mahon, James D. Fish, and Frederick Bill, defendants.—Amended Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 4 Pine st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 21, 1874.

DUDLEY FIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of February, 1874.—Dated New-York, Feb. 23, 1874.

mh2-1aw6mM DUDLEY FIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HORATIO EAGLE, plaintiff, against ANNA M. T. SMYTH, and WILLIAM B. SMYTH, her husband, and JOHN PERRY, defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 24, 1874.

JAMES K. HILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 62 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 28th day of February, 1874.

JAMES K. HILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,

mh2-1aw6wM* No. 62 Wall street.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN HENRY HULL, PLAINtiff, against PAULINE BOURGOISE, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 240 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $100, with interest from the 26th day of January, 1874, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 28, 1874.

The complaint herein was filed Feb. 11, 1874.

JOHN HENRY HULL,

f16-1aw6wM* Plaintiff, in person.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. NILSSON. LES HUGUENOTS.

Seventh (7th) subscription night of the STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

THIS MONDAY EVENING, March 9, at 8, LES HUGUENOTS—NILSSON.

Mme. Christine Nilsson..........as..................Valentine

Mlle. ALICE MARESI, Miss A. L. CARY, CAMPANINI, MAUREL, DEL PUENTE, NANNETTI, GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Signor E. MUZIO..........Musical Director and Conductor

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 11, at 8 o'clock, MARTHA—NILSSON.

Miss A. L. CARY, CAPOUL, DEL PUENTE, SCOLARA, &c.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 13—AIDA.

The last performances of Verdi's master-work,

AIDA. AIDA. AIDA.

SATURDAY, March 14, at 1:30 P. M.—MATINEE.

SECOND (2d) GRAND NILSSON MATINEE—LUCIA.

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, March 10, at 8, M. V. MAUREL'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.

Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON, TORRIANI, CAPOUL, SCOLARA, BOY, &c., in a Grand Concert, assisted by M. WIENIAWSKI.

After which the third act of ERNANI.

TORRIANI, CAPOUL, MAUREL, SCOLARA.

To be followed by the third act—RIGOLETTO.

Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI. M. V. MAUREL.

Followed by the great sensation,

LES DEUX AVEUGLES—(The Two Blind Men.)

FRENCH GRANDE BOUFFONNERIE MUSICALE BY OFFENBACH.

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Musical Director.......................Mr. S. BEHRENS

Seats for all at the Academy; also, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

In active preparation—LOHENGRIN.

ACADEMY. MAUREL'S BENEFIT. NILSSON.

Messrs. M. & M. STRAKOSCH respectfully announce the

BENEFIT OF M. VICTOR MAUREL

On TUESDAY EVENING, March 10, at 8 o'clock, with the assistance of

Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON,
Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI, M. V. CAPOUL,
Signors SCOLARA, BOY, and M. WIENIAWSKI.

Grand Orchestra.....Musical Conductor, Mr. BEHRENS

GRAND CONCERT.

1. Overture, La Gazza Ladra..........................Rossini
2. Grand Fantasie, "Faust".........................Wieniawski
M. WIENIAWSKI (orchestra accompaniment.)
3. Grand air from "Othello"............................Rossini
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON.
4. Russian air (Violin).................................Wieniawski
M. WIENIAWSKI.
5. Grand comic scene, "Mamma Agata"..........Donizetti
Signor SCOLARA, in complete costume.

To commence with ERNANI, third act.

Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI in her favorite rôle of Elvira.

Ernani (first time)..............................M. V. CAPOUL
Don Carlos.................................M. VICTOR MAUREL

RIGOLETTO, third act.

Mlle. TORRIANI as.......................................Gilda

M. MAUREL as Rigoletto, (first time,) and Chorus.

To conclude with the great sensation,

LES DEUX AVEUGLES, (The Two Blind Men,)

French Grande Bouffonnerie Musicale, by Offenbach.

VICTOR CAPOUL! VICTOR MAUREL!

Seats can now be secured at Academy Box-office; Schirmer's, No. 701 and at No. 114 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.

LAST SIX NIGHTS OF JANAUSCHEK,

who will be supported by

MR. MILNES LEVICK

And the full strength of the Dramatic Company

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, LAST TIME MACBETH.

TUESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, 10th and 12th, AND SATURDAY MATINEE, HENRY VIII.

QUEEN KATHARINE..............MME. JANAUSCHEK

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 11, LAST TIME MEDEA.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, 13TH AND 14TH, CHESNEY WOLD.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 16.

DION BOUCICAULT, COLEEN BAWN.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NO. 624. OLYMPIC. NO. 624.

VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY THEATRE,

Opens 7. Curtain 7:45.

NEW ERA OF MIRTH AND MUSIC.

SUCCESS UNPARALLELED.

ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

The renowned Berger Family in new acts and musical novelties.	The world's greatest humorist, Sol Smith Russell, showing the funny side of humanity.	The peerless character artists, J. Mc-Andrews, Sheridan and Mack, in roaring varieties.	The inimitable specialists, Mlle. Gazetta, Cora Adrienne, Minnie Maddern, Russian Gymnasts.

A host of popular artists. Every EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, 2 o'clock. Concluding with J. J. McCloskey's new sensational local drama of THE ARABS OF NEW-YORK. Admission, Family Circle, 30 cents; Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, Balcony, and Orchestra, $1.

NEW-YORK STADT THEATRE.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF Mme. PAULINE LUCCA, GRAND GERMAN OPERA,

TUESDAY, March 10, by general request,

FRA DIAVOLO.

Mme. PAULINE LUCCA in her great rôle of ZERLINA.

POPULAR PRICES.

GILMORE'S MONDAY EVENING CONCERTS.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND, with all the soloists, MONDAY EVENING, March 9. Tickets, 50 cents. Package of ten, $4. At the door and of members of the regiment.

YE "COUSIN JONATHAN" OLDE FOLKS' Greate Concerte, in ancient costume, at Terrace Garden Theatre, 58th st. and 3d av., TUESDAY EVENING, March 10, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

THE PILGRIM.—POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE LOT-OWNERS OF the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the company, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY the 11th day of March, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., to receive the annual report of the Board of Trustees.

MARCH 3. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of February, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of AUGUSTUS L. CLEMENTS, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY A. GARRETT, JAMES R. CLARK, JR., FREDERICK A. WHITNEY, EDWIN D. GRISWOLD, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by James R. Clark, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of March, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 24th day of February, 1874.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

AUDLEY W. GAZZAM, Solicitor for petitioner, No. 229 Broadway, New-York. mh2-1aw3wM*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES SMITH, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of James Smith, of County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Paterson, in said district, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Thomas D. Hoxsey, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district. SAMUEL PLUMMER,

United States Marshal for said district.

Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THEODORE C. SUTTON, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said Court against the estate of THEODORE C. SUTTON, of County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Paterson, in said district, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Thomas D. Hoxsey, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said district.

Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES M. NICHOLS, AMOS M. LYON, and CHARLES A. JOHNSON, bankrupts—Before Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estates of Charles M. Nichols, of the City of Brooklyn, Amos M. Lyon, of the City of New-York, and Charles A. Johnson, of Plainfield, in the State of New-Jersey, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Feb. 27, 1874.

HERMAN COTTRELL, Assignee,
No. 21 Park row, Room No. 28, New-York City.

mh2-1aw3wM

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of OTTO MOLTER, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 31st day of March, A. D., 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. E. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

mh9-1aw3wM

NO. 4,567.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP LANDECKER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Philip Landecker, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1874. [illegible] LEWI, Assignee,

f23-1aw3wM* No. 280 Church street, New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

BEGINS AT 8.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents and $1 extra. Family Circle 30 cents. SATURDAY FAMILY MATINEE begins at 1:30.

Mr. G. L. FOX.........................Acting Manager.

THE ROUND OF PLEASURE.

(For the week ending March 14.)

1. The great FOX specialty, "JACK HARKAWAY AT SEA," with Mr. G. L. FOX in the principal part.
2. The matchless WILSON BROTHERS.
3. MARTENS FAMILY'S sweet Tyrolean ballads.
4. World's CHAMPION SKATERS, Messrs. Goodrich and Curtis.
5. Professor Davis' school of TRAINED DOGS.
6. Charming descriptive ballet, introducing the RIGL SISTERS, and entitled "THE FAIRY HOME."
7. The Wilson Brothers' PYRAMID SOMERSAULTS.
8. The Martens' CAT DUET.
9. This superb entertainment crowned and terminated by FOX'S irresistibly comic pantomime, HUMPTY DUMPTY AT SCHOOL.

HUMPTY DUMPTY......................Mr. G. L. FOX
Schoolmaster..............................Mr. C. K. FOX.

MONDAY, MARCH 16, engagement of the entire MARTINETTI FAMILY of Pantomimists, 10 in number, the legitimate successors of the old and renowned New-York favorites, THE RAVELS. Due notice will be given of the opening selections.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st., near Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 10:30.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager

EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Mr. W. S. Gilbert's great comedy of life,

CHARITY.

Received nightly with such alternate raptures of laughter, applause and tears, and so much enthusiasm at the fall of the curtain on every act, by crowded, fashionable and delighted audiences, as to compel the postponement of all novelties until every one has seen this truly great and intense drama.

MAGNIFICENT NEW SCENERY, ELABORATE COSTUMES, and the following cast:

Dr. Athelney.............................Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Ted Athelney..............................Mr. D. H. HARKINS
Mr. Smailey........................Mr. FRANK HARDENBERG
Fred. Smailey..............................Mr. GEO. CLARKE
Mr. Fitz Partington.....................Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Mr. Skinner................................Mr. W. DAVIDGE
The Butler...............................Mr. FRANK CHAPMAN
Mrs. Van Brugh................................Miss ADA DYAS
Eve..Miss SARA JEWETT
Ruth Tredgett.....................Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Caroline....................................Miss GRIFFITHS

ACT I.—A Brand from the Burning!
ACT III.—Hunted Down!!
ACT IV.—The Tramp and her Protectress are Quits.

CHARITY MATINEE SATURDAY, AT HALF-PAST ONE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

14th st. and 6th av.

CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, JR..........Lessee and Manager

FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.

C. A. CHIZZOLA..Director

MLLE. MARIE AIMEE'S FAREWELL TO NEW-YORK will commence at this theatre THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, MARCH 9, AT 8 O'CLOCK, when the highly successful musical and comical Parisian sensation,

LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT,

will be represented, with

MLLE. AIMEE..........as..........CLAIRETTE ANGOT
(her original character,)

assisted by the celebrated artists who appeared with such unequivocal success in its earlier representations.

TO-MORROW—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA—NEW SCENERY.

Musical Conductor..................Mons. C. Von Gheld

General admission, $1. Orchestra sofas, $2. Balcony fauteuils, $2. Orchestra stalls, $1 50. Dress circle, $1. Second balcony, 75 cents. Gallery, 50 cents. Proscenium boxes, $20 and $15. Reserved seats for sale at Pond's, No. 39 Union square; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; No. 114 Broadway, and at the Lyceum Theatre.

GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, MARCH 14.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. MAYO.

THE BRILLIANT YOUNG AMERICAN ACTOR, Mr. FRANK MAYO.

In the beautiful idyl of the Far West, DAVY CROCKETT.

Miss ROSA RAND..........as..........Eleanor Vaughan

Entirely New Scenery.

POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

THE PILGRIM, BAIN HALL, GREAT JONES ST. Positively last week. Admission, 25c. Balcony chairs, 25c. extra. Children under 12, 15c. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 2:30 P. M. WEDNESDAY EVENING, benefit St. Thomas' Guild.

LECTURES.

MRS. SUSAN EVERETT, M. D., WILL GIVE A FREE LECTURE TO LADIES, on MONDAY, March 9, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., at the LECTURE-ROOM of the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, (Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, Pastor,) Park av., between 39th and 40th sts., New-York, and in the Harlem Congregational Church, corner of 2d av. and 125th st., at 3:30 P. M. WEDNESDAY, March 11.

HALL OF RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.

PHOEBE W. COUZINS, LL. B., will deliver her popular lecture on THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN, for the benefit of the Alumnae trust fund, On MONDAY EVENING, March 9, 1874.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Great inducements to the trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have just finished, and have for sale, several very superior-toned organs, ten and twelve stops, with pedal bass, sixteen feet; one, two rows of keys, twenty stops, pedal bass, sixteen feet; also, second-hand parlor organ, eight stops.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

A LADY WHO HAS A THOROUGH MUSICAL education as pupil of the Leipsic Conservatory, would take a few more scholars on the piano. Particular pains taken with beginners; references from present pupils. Address I. B., Box No. 72 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL PROCURED.

For merchants, manufacturers, and others. Mining interests negotiated; real estate for business; persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References: International Publishing Company, No. 59 Maiden lane; Howard, Sanger & Co., fancy goods, No. 105 Chambers st., &c. GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., Financial and Business Agents, No. 98 Broadway.

WOOD-WORKER WITH CAPITAL WANTed—In a business manufacturing one class of work only, and on cash orders at a good profit, and a monopoly. I want a thoroughly-experienced man to superintend factory, and to such, having $10,000 to $20,000, an opportunity seldom occurring is offered, as I want a party to superintend who will be interested and competent; therefore only such need answer. Address WOOD-WORKER, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

TO MERCHANTS.

A RARE CHANCE

is now presented (by recent consolidation and changes) to a practical merchant having requisite capital to establish a first-class DRY-GOODS house in a growing Western city. Address Lock Box No. 185, Lockport, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—RARE BUSINESS OPENING—Restaurant, billiard-room, bar, completely combined; distant by rail from New-York, fifteen miles; terms easy. Apply personally or by note to Mr. NORTON, front office, No. 96 Liberty st., New-York, from 10 to 12.

WANTED.—BY A LONDON FIRM A CONNECTION with an American House in the petroleum and naphtha line; highest references. Address FRANK DAYTON, Post Office Box No. 2,891.

STEAM FACTORY IN THE TWENTY-THIRD Ward, close to depot in Morrisania, for sale, or will lease on easy terms; boiler and engine in good order. GEO. H. ALLISON & CO., No. 113 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 4, 1874.

Proposals for laying and ballasting two additional main tracks upon the line of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, between Albany and Rochester, will be received until MONDAY, March 16, at 6 o'clock P. M.

Contracts, specifications, and blank propositions can be obtained at this office, and also from the Assistant Engineers upon the line.

Proposals must be inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed "Proposals for Ballasting," and forwarded to the undersigned, at Albany.

CHARLES H. FISHER, Chief Engineer.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A STEAM-TUG.

Sealed proposals for building a steam-tug will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, March 9, 1874.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A STEAM floating derrick of a capacity for lifting ten tons. Sealed proposals for the above work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, March 17, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*; copies for sale Room No. 2 City Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—J. T. DAVIS, inventor and only maker of the Improved Artificial Human Eye, acknowledged by the faculty to be the only correct imitation of nature in the world. No. 119 East 15th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

FOR SALE—A FLOATING BOAT-HOUSE, [illegible] feet; also one pair-oared and two four-oared shells; terms moderate. Address H. M. K., Box No. [illegible] [illegible] Post Office.

STAMMERING.—DR. WHITE'S [illegible] [illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

LEAKS AND SINECURES IN CASTLE GARDEN—ATTEMPTED REFORMS ON WARD'S ISLAND.

It has been asserted in these columns that the Emigration Commissioners spend more than one-third of their income in salaries. This is true, according to the showing of the Chairman of the Ward's Island Committee and the report of the Commissioners of Emigration.

The Treasurer's report, on page 181, shows that the salaries paid to employes at Ward's Island from Jan. 1 to May 31, 1873, (five months,) amounted to $19,998 87, at an average per month of $3,999 77. On page 188 it shows that the salaries paid to employes at Ward's Island from June 1 to Dec. 31, 1873, (seven months,) amounted to $26,586 23, at an average per month of $3,798 03. This gives a reduction per month of $201 74. Page 182 gives the amount of salaries paid to employes at Castle Garden from Jan. 1 to May 31, 1873, (five months,) at $33,821 10. The average per month is $6,764 22. Page 190 of the same document states the amount of salaries paid to employes at Castle Garden from June 1 to Dec. 31, 1873, (seven months,) to be $52,290 28, at an average per month of $7,471 32, indicating an increase of salary per month of $707 10.

These exhibits tell their own stories, and do not speak well for the economy of the Castle Garden branch of the Emigration Commission's management. Commissioner Stephenson says that some time ago he suggested a mode of retrenchment, which did not meet the views of the board. He asked for the abolition of sinecures. This he thought might be effected by the removal of the following officers:

Lorenz Cantador, Deputy Superintendent, $3,000; R. Schmiedeberg, Clerk at German Society, $1,000; Alex. McDonald, Clerk at Irish Emigrant Society, $1,000; Richard Von Poser, Chief Clerk Ward's Island Bureau, $1,800; E. B. Cooney, Clerk Ward's Island Bureau, $1,000; J. H. Stanton, Clerk Ward's Island Bureau, $1,200; Ernst Thossen, sweeper Ward's Island Bureau, $600; John G. Rute, Clerk Landing Bureau, $1,200; John T. Marselus, messenger Information Bureau, $600; John H. Brandt, Letter and Notice Clerk, $1,000; Chas. Kuchenbecker, Clerk Labor Bureau, $1,200; Chas. Brice, overseer of laborers, $1,500; John Cunningham, night-watch, $912 50; Thos. Blanck, night-watch, $912 50. From and after April 1 to Nov. 1 dispense with Police-officers at Ward's Island, six months' pay amounts to $1,174 92; Mary Foley, helper in Nursery, dispense with, $60; Bridget Dawson, helper in Nursery, dispense with, $60; Catharine Monch, helper in Nursery, dispense with, $60; Mary Welch, helper in Nursery, dispense with, $60; Ellen Nagle, helper Ward No. 1, dispense with, $60; Ann Nolan, helper Ward No. 3, dispense with, $60; Catharine Yory, helper Ward No. 7, dispense with, $60; Catharine Waesch, helper Ward No. 8, dispense with, $60; Mary Rodgers, helper Ward No. 9, dispense with, $60.

Here would be a clear saving of $18,639 92. Add to this the following reduction, which the same Commissioner proposed, and the aggregate gain would foot up at $22,139 92. These are the reductions: Nicholas Fitzpatrick from $1,500 to $1,200, $300; Hubert D. Glynn, Executive Department, $2,000 to $1,500, $500; Chas. Dolan, Treasurer's Office, $800 to $500, $300; John Coonan, Landing Depot, $1,800 to $1,400, $400; Otto Heinzman, Information Depot, $1,800 to $1,400, $400; Chas. H. Kruger, Landing Depot, $1,300 to $1,200, $100; Alfred Cooper, Ward's Island Depot, $1,300 to $1,200, $100; Walter H. Smith, Labor Depot, $1,400 to $1,200, $200; Geo. Gardner reduced $400; and at Boarding Station, Staten Island, $800.

Commissioner Stephenson came into office May 13, 1873, and for a great part of the time since then has been Chairman of the Ward's Island Committee. He attempted, in some measure, to put into practice in the management of the Island's affairs some of his plans for economy. To begin with, he abolished the system of free board, under which at least 100 persons were fed daily, just because they happened to be employes, or helpers, such as boatmen, mechanics, and others. The requisitions used to show, in those days, demands for ten barrels of eggs a month. These are now reduced to two. They are only for patients' consumption. Then, too, employes were allowed to go to the Island store-room and purchase, at an advance of ten per cent. on the cost price, anything they wanted. Now, nobody on the Island can buy any article in their supply store. The system of free board has been replaced by another, which the Commissioner deems more advantageous. Mrs. Murphy is allowed to hold the dining-hall rent free, with coal and gas, and to board the clerks and others—twenty-eight in all—for forty-eight cents each a day. This sum has been added to their salaries, and the boarding mistress gets her goods from New-York stores exclusively. As a further attempt at economy here, the Chairman never recommended a successor for Superintendent Wells, who resigned Oct. 1, 1873. His Deputy, Col. Krehbiel, assisted by the out-door labor foreman, Mr. Horton, perform the duties without increase of salaries, thereby saving the Superintendent's salary, which was $3,000 a year, free board, house, gas, and fuel. Two clerkships—one drawing $1,200 and the other $600 a year—have been abolished as useless. The Physician in Chief's salary of $3,500 has been reduced to $2,500; the day policeman, appointed formerly by the Commissioners at $45 a month, has been removed; the office of out-door labor assistant foreman, with a salary of $30, has been discontinued; two wards have been consolidated and orderlies' wages of $36 a month saved, and other minor help, drawing in all $72 monthly, have been dispensed with, all of which accounts for the reduction of expenses shown in the report. But these efforts are materially impeded and weakened by the action of the commission as a body.

Last year the board was run more by the two presidents than by any of the State Commissioners. Now it is said that the Superintendent, Mr. Webster, holds the controlling power, while at the same time Mr. Garret Bergen, the treasurer, purchases the supplies, certifies and audits the bills, and draws checks for their payment. When the proposition to give him these remarkable powers was made in the Board, Commissioner Stephenson objected, on the ground that, while he did not think Mr. Bergen dishonest, it was wrong in principle to endow him or any man with such power, as it opened the door for gigantic fraud. His objection was overruled, however.

Another great barrier to the practice of any economy in the management of the island's affairs is found in the rivalry between the German and Irish Commissioners. This is seen in the manner of sending emigrants to the barracks during the Fall and Winter.

Toward the close of the harvest the farmers cut down the wages of their hands, and the men refuse to work. Those of them whose names appear upon the manifest register at Castle Garden as emigrants come to New-York and apply to Commissioner Lynch for aid. He sends them to the Labor Bureau, where they apply for work, and failing to obtain it in two or three days go back to the Commissioners, and are sent up to the Island as destitute emigrants. They remain there all Winter, comfortably fed, clad, and sheltered, and leave in the Spring for green fields and pastures new, with a good suit of clothes upon their "derogate bodies." Prior to this year they could repeat this every fall for five years, when the privilege ended. Now they can only avail themselves of the emigrant's right for two years. The Germans pursue the same course as the Irish, merely changing the venue by applying to Mr. Kaufmann. Between this gentleman and Commissioner Lynch a spirit of generous rivalry exists, and the Superintendent of Ward's Island receives letters periodically requesting information concerning the number of each nationality sojourning in the barracks. If Irish are in the excess an order is sent to the Labor Bureau "stop Irish; send more Germans to the island," and *vice versa*.

During the last three years and a half the majority of those sent up were avowedly vagabonds, who spent whatever they could scrape together in rum. Many of these have been known to be discharged with a good suit of clothes at their own request in the morning and be returned that evening, ragged and destitute, with new permits. They had pawned their clothes, drunk the proceeds, and applied for a new permit, which they easily obtained. The system is little better now. There are at present on the island 456 females and 639 males. Of these about 100 are "destitute men" living as above described. Many of the females are inmates of the Woman's "Lying-in Hospital and Nursery," where, by the way, if their children live, mothers can remain for two years. There is another small item of expenditure which causes some jealousy. The Roman Catholic Church burns ten tons of coal a month on the island, and the Protestant two scuttles on Sunday.

Despite the attempt at retrenchment in the Ward's Island management the increase of the expenses at Castle Garden over those of the Tammany administration brings the total outlay to more than one-third of the Commissioners' income. Commissioner Stephenson believes that all remedial efforts should be put forth in the latter department.

FREE SHOOTING ON THE EAST SIDE.

For the past few days a wild turkey has been flying about the yards between Monroe and Madison streets, and from time to time several shots have been fired at it. Yesterday it perched on a chimney in the rear of Gouverneur street. While there three shots were fired at it. Then it flew into a yard in the rear of No. 197 Monroe street. Another shot was fired, and the bird again flew away unharmed. The hunt after this time became general, and nearly all the windows in the rear of Madison and Monroe streets were raised, the occupants watching the affair with eager interest. Again the game broke cover, when a shot fired from Peterson's yard in Madison street brought it down, and a second shot killed it. The chase created considerable interest, and it was considered a marvel that some one was not injured by the bullets that were speeding all about. There were no Police officers at hand to stop the dangerous proceeding.

FIRES ON STATEN ISLAND—FOUR SMALL DWELLINGS DESTROYED.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a three-story frame-building on Montgomery avenue, Tompkinsville, owned by John Cary, and occupied by Stephen McInerney. It was completely destroyed, together with three other buildings adjoining. One of those, owned and occupied by Emil White, was valued at $2,000, and insured for $1,200 in the Manhattan Insurance Company. One was owned and occupied by Michael McNamara, valued at $3,000, and insured for $1,500 in the Home Insurance Company, and one owned and occupied by Edward Quinn was valued at $2,000, and insured for $1,000 in the Manhattan Insurance Company. A two-story frame dwelling, owned by Mrs. McMenny and occupied by James Stamford, which was partly consumed, was valued at $2,000, and fully covered by insurance. The premises owned by Cary were valued at $2,000. It was not ascertained whether they were insured. McInerney's furniture, which was not insured, was all consumed. The furniture of the other houses was mostly saved in a damaged condition, however, by the exertion of the County and Fire Police. A fire, discovered by the Police yesterday morning, in the livery stables of Mr. Thomas Burns, on Canal street, Stapleton, was extinguished before doing much damage.

PREACHING AT STEINWAY HALL.

FAREWELL SERMON BY REV. WAYLAND HOYT.

Steinway Hall was filled last evening with a congregation assembled to listen to the farewell sermon of Rev. Wayland Hoyt, for the past year Pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle Church, corner of Second avenue and Tenth street. His text was from Matthew, the eleventh chapter, a part of the nineteenth verse, "A friend of publicans and sinners." The leading idea of the sermon was Christ's friendship for humanity. In the Jewish society which surrounded the Redeemer the publicans, or as we would call them, the revenue collectors, were looked upon with abhorrence, chiefly for the reason that they represented and constantly reminded the sensitive Jews of the hated power of Rome. For a Jew to enter into the revenue service of his country's oppressors was in their eyes the greatest of social crimes. Originally the publicans were men of fair standing in society, but the constant slander and abuse to which they were subjected had in time lowered them into a loose and degraded class. The same rule hold good nowadays—if you wanted to ruin a man, to destroy his reputation. The publicans had lost their reputations, and consequently become bankrupt in character. It was no wonder that the enemies of Christ wanted to say nothing worse of any one than that he was "a friend of publicans and sinners." That, in itself, in the minds of the high-toned circles of that age was enough to stamp him as an impostor. But the truth, the absolutely pure and perfect truth, which shone through every act of Christ could safely leave itself to time. To-day we look upon His association with the poor and the despised, the beggared and the outcast, as the greatest hope and blessing of the race. In that one act of the Savior there was hope for the most degraded, light for the most benighted, and strength for the weakest and most despairing of earth's great sinful family. To have Christ as a friend was a miracle of divine love, which passed our understanding—the greatest boon that the all-merciful Creator had ever vouchsafed this fallen race. Friendship was the deepest, the most crying need of our nature. Mankind, divided into nations, split up into sects, and separated into countless shades and differences of character, disposition, and habits—and yet here was a heart which beat for every one of those countless myriads, a nature which had something in common even with the vilest and the most debased. How all human friendship paled before this God-like, this universe-embracing sympathy! And not only in general, but in every particular, this comprehensive Friendship worked for the good of man. The human charity which covers up the faults of a friend was rare among us; and yet how infinitesimal it was in comparison with that of Him who is charity itself. The sympathy of a friend was as grateful to the human heart as the soft patterings of summer rain upon the thirsty flowers; but what was it beside that of the Divine Friend who has Himself borne our infirmities? We need a friend to help us in our hour of trial. Who better or more certain than Jesus? We need a friend that will remain, that will stay by us. Where could we find such a one as the Teacher who has said, "I will be with you always, even unto the end of the world?" Human friends grow far apart; gradually they forget their early intimacies; though we may search them out, and endeavor to retain their affection, it is gone forever. It was not so with Christ. And finally when it comes to the last great change of all, when no human ear can hear, when no human hand can save, He is with us in that valley of the shadow of death. He assists us through its dark and unknown recesses into the glorious light of immortality. In conclusion the preacher announced, in a few simple but eloquent words, the close of his pastorate, bidding his friends farewell, and imploring the blessing of the Divine friendship upon each and every one of them.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

A COLORED MAN'S DESPERATE EFFORT TO KILL HIMSELF.

A most extraordinary case of attempted suicide was developed at the Park Hospital yesterday. It appears that on Saturday morning James Cooper, aged thirty-five, a colored steward employed on the schooner Alta Vela, lying at Pier No. 6, East River, attempted to put an end to his existence by taking poison, and then shooting himself in the head three times with a revolver, but failed to cause death. From the statements made by Cooper it appears that four months ago he shipped on board the Alta Vela, which plies between this port and the West Indies. Before leaving on his voyage he made arrangements with the owners of the schooner that his wife, who lives in this City, should draw his monthly pay. This Mrs. Cooper continued to do during her husband's absence. On Friday last the Alta Vela arrived in port, and Cooper, as soon as he could get leave of absence, went ashore and called on the owners of the schooner to draw his pay, which was due on that day. He found, however, that his wife had been ahead of him and had received the money. He then went to his wife's residence and asked her for some money, of which he stood badly in need, but she received him ungraciously and refused to give him any. This cruel treatment on the part of his wife seems to have had so depressing an effect upon Cooper that when he returned to the schooner he told some of his shipmates he was tired of living, and would commit suicide. On Saturday Cooper procured two ounces of laudanum, which he drank. The poison did not have the desired effect as quickly as the desperate man wished, so he descended to the cabin and obtained possession of the Captain's revolver. Placing the muzzle of the pistol to his right ear he discharged one chamber. The bullet entered his head, but did not seem to have affected him much. He next placed the revolver to his left ear and fired again. The bullet passed through his jaw and dropped into his mouth. He spat the ball out, and made another attempt to kill himself by placing the revolver close to the right side of his head. He pulled the trigger and the conical bullet entered his head. The last shot had more effect than those which had preceded it, and Cooper fell senseless to the floor of the cabin. In this condition he was found by one of the crew of the schooner. He was conveyed to the Park Hospital, when he soon regained consciousness and made a statement, the substance of which is given above. His wife was notified, and called to see him yesterday. Drs. Fluhrer and Earley who are in attendance on the wounded man, say that the wounds, notwithstanding their very dangerous nature, are not necessarily mortal. They add that it is the most remarkable case of suicide that has ever been brought to their notice.

COCK-FIGHTING IN WESTCHESTER.

The main of cocks recently arranged by Messrs. Barry and Hartley, of Connecticut, and J. H. Coughlan and S. W. Shippen, of Long Island, was begun on Saturday evening at McGowan's pit, in Westchester County. The "sport" was not concluded until yesterday morning. The conditions of the main were that each side should produce seventeen birds, and fight all that fell in at weights ranging from 4 pounds 8 ounces to 5 pounds 12 ounces, for $50 a battle and $500, the odd fight deciding the main. The weighing in resulted in the matching of thirteen pairs. The affair was not very well attended, many of the patrons of this "amusement" being in wholesome dread of Mr. Henry Bergh. In the betting, which was spirited, the Connecticut fowls had the call, and odds of $100 to $80 were offered that they would win the main, with plenty of takers. The birds produced by the Long Island fanciers were a mixed lot, comprised of Ludlow, Geary and Coughlan breeds. Those pitted by the Connecticut men were a strain derived from a cross between the Derby and an imported Irish breed. Each side produced splendid birds. The first battle was between the heavy weights of the division, and the Long Island fowl won in eight minutes. In the second battle the light-weights of the division were pitted. The Connecticut chanticleer won this battle on the second fly. The Long Island fowl won the third battle, but the Connecticut fowls eclipsed this achievement by winning the five next battles. Long Island won the succeeding three fights, and the score stood six to five, Connecticut being one ahead. The excitement and enthusiasm that then prevailed among the betting men was intense. The Long Island birds won the twelfth and thirteenth battles, which decided the main in their favor by a score of seven to six. The main lasted five hours and thirty-four minutes.

TWO STABBING AFFRAYS.

On Saturday night Louis Schraf, of No. 110 Christie street, attended the meeting of a singing society, of which he was a member, at the Wallhalla Hall, in Orchard street. He met there Wolf Schirbrand, of No. 48 Eldridge street. During the meeting a quarrel occurred between Schraf and Schirbrand, which was amicably arranged by the interference of the other members of the society present. After the meeting adjourned Schraf went home, and was followed by Schirbrand, who, as Scharf was entering his residence, assaulted and stabbed him about the head and face, inflicting several severe wounds. Scharf was attended by Police Surgeon Powell. Schirbrand was arrested and locked up to await the result of the injuries.... Yesterday afternoon John Shortell, aged sixteen, of No. 148 Sullivan street, and Charles McNally, aged seventeen, of No. 200 South Fifth avenue, both bootblacks, quarreled at Amity street and South Fifth avenue, and during the fight which ensued McNally stabbed Shortell in the neck with a pocket-knife, inflicting a severe, though not dangerous wound. The wounded lad was attended by Police Surgeon Walker, and sent home. McNally escaped.

A RELIGIOUS CRISIS.

VIEWS OF ERNEST RENAN ON THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT.

Writing from Paris on Feb. 18 the London *Standard* correspondent says: "The new number of the *Révue des Deux Mondes* publishes, from the pen of M. Ernest Renan a paper on the conflict now going on throughout Europe, which is attracting immense attention. There is one man in Europe, we may be sure, that has very eagerly perused it—Prince Bismarck; and, no doubt, it has not escaped the attention of Cardinal Antonelli. As there are not a few of your readers who are deeply interested in the great questions raised by the Ultramontane war, some detailed notice of this paper may not be unacceptable.

M. Renan begins by setting forth that the present state of affairs is due, first, to what he describes as "the mighty individuality" of the present Pope; and, secondly, to the realization by Prussia of a "principle of political, military, and religious supremacy" through the unification of all the forces of Germany, and their concentration in her hands.

The admirers of the present occupant of the Holy See cannot complain that M. Renan fails to do him justice. Pius IX. has, he thinks, devoted himself to the consolidation of Papal supremacy and so far succeeded that "that immense edifice" was crowned in the year 1870, after three centuries of incessant labor, during which "texts were ransacked, criticism falsified, and history perverted to prove the Bishop of Rome the heir to a privilege none of the founders of Christianity ever dreamt of." The revolutionary party and the progress of anti-clerical democracy favored these extravagant pretensions: "Powerful national churches opposed an invincible resistance to the development of Ultramontane encroachments; but when the revolution succeeded in overthrowing the most powerful of these churches—*i. e.*, the Gallican Church; when philosophy and liberalism had weakened the other churches, the Court of Rome, finding no counterpoise to balance its influence, finally triumphed;" but its triumph is likely to prove fatal to it. Says M. Renan:

"Assuredly, if Catholic Ultramontanism be ever destined to triumph, Pius IX. will have deserved to be called 'The Great,' and even Gregory VII. cannot be compared with him; but if, as we believe, Ultramontanism be but a road without an issue, Pius IX. is likely to be judged more severely. He will be considered as the destroyer of Catholicism. Pius IX. has done more in the history of Catholicism than Richelieu or Louis XIV. in the history of France. Just as Richelieu and Louis XIV. had rendered inevitable the leading feature of the French Revolution, so has Pius IX. decided that Catholicism should die in a revolutionary way, through excess of power and an abuse of principles. * * * On the 18th of July, 1870, Pius IX. proclaimed his infallibility, and no one dared to oppose or question that unprecedented assertion. On the 20th of September, 1870, Pius IX. lost that temporal power which the Ultramontanes consider as an indispensable condition of the new Papacy they dream of, and the Pope has thus made himself an impossibility, and there is no more room for the Papacy in the world of reality."

In a few pregnant sentences M. Renan exposes the fallacy, the absurdity, the impracticability of those French politicians who would put France in tow of the Vatican. He thinks, however—and therein he differs from many of his countrymen whose opinion is entitled to weight—that it is perfectly unnecessary to discuss such a policy. Whether it were good or bad twenty-five years ago, it is out of the question now. "A Catholic policy for any French Government, be it what it may, must be a cause of inevitable and immediate collapse." Inevitable, no doubt; but, as to its being immediate, that is quite another affair. It is clear that many members of the present French Government do not agree with M. Renan as to the impracticability of a Catholic policy. M. Renan then proceeds to deal with what must, for the present, be considered the great question of the day on the Continent—the conflict between the Catholic Church and the State in Germany. He says:

"The State created in Germany by the events of 1866 and 1870 is a mortal enemy to the Papacy. Two factors have contributed to this improvised product of victory—the one is Prussia, the other is the national German party. The essence of both implies the formal negation of Roman Catholicism. Prussia, the nucleus of the new Empire, is the direct offspring of Protestantism. Protestantism has made her out of nothing—has been her *raison d'être*. The Prussian conception of the Church subordinate to the State, for the greater good of the country, is diametrically opposed to the Catholic conception, where the sole function of the State is its subserviency to the Church, and its instrumentality in carrying out its decrees. Prussia may be described as the embodiment of a *doctrinaire* administration, founded on a philosophy which may be sound or unsound, but the fundamental points of which are the negation of theocracy. It would seem as though the Syllabus had been drawn up especially for her. * * * The second element which has contributed to the formation of the German Empire, the patriotic party, is even more hostile to the Church of Rome. * * * Thus the new German Empire and Catholicism are born enemies—there is no room for compromise—victory must decide between the two. It is not a mere superficial antipathy, a personal caprice of M. de Bismarck's, which arms against each other those two great European forces. Such an idea could only have entered the heads of short-sighted politicians unable to conceive that there are men who look before them, who do not wait for social problems to overtake them, and do not think it prudent to rest on their laurels. The struggle is in the very nature of things—it is the 'struggle for life'—*vita Caroli, mors Conradini*. By a most striking historical coincidence the Papacy and Germany have reached at the same moment the culminating point of their pride. A terrible shock was inevitable. * * * The Council of the Vatican and thrown the conscience of Catholics into a state of fever which was not likely to have a peaceful issue. * * * And to observant minds it was obvious that the chief crisis would occur in Germany. France (I particularly direct your attention to this passage) and other kindred countries, where Catholicism is a kind of old habit, which people cling to from the very force of custom, could not but view with the utmost indifference both the new dogma and that relating to the immaculate conception. Most people whose attention was called to the rash innovations introduced into a creed set down as immutable, candidly admitted that they did not think it was anything new, and that they fancied that they had always been bound to believe what had just been promulgated. Alone, a few learned divines recoiled from excesses which their theological education taught them to repudiate. As for the masses they remained utterly indifferent to a dogma the more or the less, they troubled themselves very little about such trifles. The believer was prepared to admit everything—and as for the unbeliever, what did it matter to him? Among us Frenchmen the intense ignorance of laymen renders everything possible; we have no theologians, or, if we have, no one ever dreams of consulting them. In a country such as this people don't quarrel about dogmas. When a man secedes from the established faith he takes unreservedly to free thinking. Some people will consider this a deep degradation—others will view it as an improvement. There can be no doubt that in this matter France benefits by two great advantages she possesses over German nationalities. First, her excellent legislation, which enables a man to enjoy all his civic rights, apart from the established creeds. Secondly, her great indifference to religious symbols. * * * Italy takes very nearly the same view, and the agitation which prevails there just now has nothing whatever to do with the council. But for political circumstances that council would not have attracted notice, because the situation of the faithful and the sceptic is, so far as the Church is concerned, very much in Italy what it is in France. The Italian 'Averroists' in the middle ag s and the heathens of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries reasoned exactly in the same way; superstition only affects the superstitious—*Mundus vult decipi, decipiatur*. But in Germany the effect of the Council of the Vatican was widely different. The German Catholic who has any culture has contracted what may be called Protestant habits; he studies his religion, he discusses, he admits this, but will not admit that. By the side of the Bishop and the priest German Catholic countries have doctors in divinity, whose decisions in matters relating to faith and morals have greater authority than those of the Bishop. A lay Professor is often intrusted with the teaching of religion in public schools. It was certain that the Bishops would not secede from Catholic unity, but it was equally certain that there would be many deserters from the ranks of Doctors and Professors of Divinity. * * * These revolted divines were joined by a few erudite laymen. The protestation was conducted with decorum and gravity, and these 'Protestants' of the nineteenth century called themselves 'Old Catholics.' Of course they were quite free to do so, but we think it hardly logical for people to continue to call themselves Catholics when they reject what is the very essence of Catholicism, viz., the acceptance, in virtue of the principle of authority, of all that the Church chooses to teach. * * * The fundamental ideas of this new movement were too much in accord with those of the Prussian Government and the German Liberals not to be cordially welcomed at Berlin. The Prussian Government thought it possible to bring its non-Protestant subjects, while retaining the name of Catholics, to cease to be dependent on Rome and submit themselves completely to the German State. The imperial Government, therefore, took the Old Catholic movement under its special protection and founded great hopes on the future of this new Church. The new Church, on its side, made no difficulties about placing itself in the dependency of the State, and at the risk of compromising its 'catholic' or universal character, confessed its purely German character. We should have nothing but praise to bestow on the German Government if it had confined itself to protecting the eminent men engaged in this new movement, and securing them all the rights and liberties of citizens. The Prussian legislation in the matter of public worship is so imperfect that to give to those dissidents a right which belonged to them it naturally became necessary to mold anew the whole of the existing law. One of the peculiarities of the existing law is that it does not admit that any man should not belong to one of the recognized forms of public worship. For all the more important acts of civil life a German is dependent on the clergy. Any individual who should secede from his Church without going over to another Church could not marry—could not have the birth of his children registered. An excommunication pronounced by the Bishop really placed the man against whom it was directed beyond the pale of the law. The new Catholic movement rendered it necessary to reform this legislation—more worthy of Turkey than an European State. There was but one course to follow—first, to secularise the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, and provide that excommunication should entail no temporal disabilities; secondly, to secularise public instruction; thirdly, to grant to the new Church entire freedom of worship, and, as its members all proceeded from the Catholic Church, to deduct from the endowment sof this latter, and transfer to the Old Catholics a sum proportionate with the number of those who embraced the new faith."

M. Renan then proceeds to complain that, instead of doing this, the Prussian Government dealt with the Romanists just on the same principle as Louis XIV. dealt with the Protestants; and he emphatically condemns the laws of May, 1873, which he considers as constituting an interference of an heretical State in the internal working of the Romanist Church. He thinks these measures all the more to be regretted as they are practically useless, viz.:

"To expel Bishops and parish priests is nothing, if the State have not the right to appoint others in their places; but the priests thus installed will be no priests at all in the eyes of the faithful. Their performance of mass will be a sacrilege—to demand absolution at their hands will be but an aggravation of sin. The Church of the priest thus installed by the State will be deserted. The believers will turn from it with horror, and the Freethinkers will not go there. It is evident that in matters religious Prussian statesmen have not the same acumen, the same sound judgment, as in matters diplomatic and military. The Church is a woman, and should be treated as such; to take her roughly by the arm, and give her a shaking, is not the way to bring her to terms."

M. Renan thinks that M. de Bismarck has made two rather serious mistakes. First, he certainly deceived himself as to the probable spread of the Old Catholic movement. He evidently thought that the great bulk of German Catholics, out of dislike to the dogma of infallibility, would hasten to join the new movement. Nothing of the kind has taken place. The schism is respectable from the quality of adherents, but of limited importance as to the quantity. It is a Church of many pastors, but a scanty flock—of much science and great talent, but the christenings, weddings, and funerals it celebrates are few. The second mistake which M. de Bismarck has made is serious. He has, according to M. Renan, miscalculated the degree of resistance the Romanists were likely to offer. Lucian, in his pamphlet on the "Death of Peregrinus," has pointed out the advantages which induced many men to embrace martyrdom as a profession that "paid," and there are many inducements to reconcile the German Romanist prelates to welcome persecution. Finally, he does not see how the conflict is to end:

"The worst of it is that this situation is without an issue. The Bishops cannot yield, and will not yield, and conquerors are not generally of a yielding mood. The frank adoption of the American system of the separation of Church and State would settle everything; but such a solution is not congenial to the Prussian mind. There are contingencies fraught with peril. The death of Pius IX. will materially alter the conditions of the problem, without, however, solving it. There are a good many indications that at the election which will ensue, Germany will take good care of herself. If, as is probable, she despairs of securing the return of a Pope favorable to her pretensions, she may possibly try and start something in the shape of one of those German anti-Popes, so numerous in the Middle Ages, such as Cavalous, Guibert of Ravenna, Octavianus, &c. In the present state of things, however, the interests of German patriotism are so essentially domestic that the 'universal' element cannot ever be introduced in it. On the other hand, it is ungracious on the part of a Protestant Emperor to meddle with the election of the infallible head of the Roman Church. What a mess! How much better it would have been to trust to liberty and respect for individual conscience as the safest and most efficient barrier against dangerous and exorbitant pretensions."

M. Renan's panacea is the widest toleration, and the utter abstention of the State in matters religious.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH TUNNEL.

Writing from Paris under date of Feb. 19, the correspondent of the London *Standard* says: The Chamber reassembles to-day, and we are told that "serious" business may be expected; but before we plunge into the vortex of politics your readers may perhaps not be sorry to ascertain something further about an undertaking which, for very obvious reasons, is deeply interesting to all Englishmen, and when completed will certainly rank as one of the scientific wonders of this wonderful age. I allude of course to the projected tunnel between South Foreland and Cape Grisnez. I have already informed you that a company had been formed, and that the Council of State had sanctioned a bill declaring the scheme a "*projet d'utilité publique*." This is not a mere empty compliment; when a scheme is declared "*d'utilité publique*" it is empowered to purchase by means of expropriation all such lands as it stands in need of. This bill has yet to be passed by the Assembly, but the assent of that body is so much a mere matter of course that the preliminary drawings and surveys are being actively proceeded with, and it may be anticipated that before long the work will pass from the pen and ink and paper to the pickaxe and shovel stage. The idea of a tunnel under the sea naturally strikes the popular imagination, and most people fancy that to pass under the channel requires to burrow in the bowels of the earth to depths hitherto unknown. As regards the channel this is a mistake. For instance, there will be a far smaller distance between the roof of the submarine tunnel and the surface of the water than there is between the roof of the sub-Alpine tunnel and the summit of Mount Cenis. Most Englishmen know that the Straits of Dover are all the more unpleasantly rough because they are so shallow. But Frenchmen and especially Parisians, are very much at sea about the sea, and fancy all manner of unpleasant things about it. In one of M. Michelet's books, *La Mer*, he describes himself looking from the shore at the Atlantic in a gale, and, getting frightened into a fever at the billows, that looked as if they wanted to swallow him up. He winds up the passage by thus addressing the sea, "*Monstre! que me veux tu?*" Well, most of his countrymen agree with M. Michelet in this respect. They are afraid of the sea, and dislike it; and the idea of traveling at express rate under that mass of surging, seething water, seems something appalling to our neighbors. A clever writer in one of the French papers endeavors to reassure his countrymen in terms which show how Frenchmen's imagination is apt to run away them:

"That one word 'sea' awakens so invincibly in our minds the notions of unfathomable caverns—dark abysses—incommensurable obstacles—that we are prone to set down as chimerical any attempt for a passage under the sea. This, however, is folly. Why, if the towers of Notre Dame were dragged across the Straits of Dover, in their very deepest part they would be nearly forty feet above high water mark."

The idea of introducing the towers of Notre Dame into the middle of the Channel, by way of proving that a tunnel is not impracticable, seems odd; but, as that is the kind of argument to convince Frenchmen, we must admire its ingenuity, and, at all events, agree with our French confrère when he lays down that there is nothing in the depth of the Channel to render impracticable the great design to establish a submarine isthmus between England and France.

It is hardly necessary to say that the tunnel must be excavated greatly below the bottom of the sea, so that its roof should be of such thickness as to be thoroughly impervious to water. There is, indeed, something rather awful in the idea that millions upon millions of tons of water will be weighing on the subterranean gallery. But in point of fact it is an idea and nothing more. The pressure of water on the tunnel will be absolutely *nil*, and the only pressure that will have to be provided against will be the pressure of the superincumbent earth. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that there are mines in England whose works extend for two miles under the sea, and in one of the Cornish mines the crust of earth between the workings and the water is so thin that the men can distinctly hear the rumbling of the shingle as it is rolled backward and forward by the waves. The roof of the Anglo-French tunnel, however, will be thick enough to exclude all oceanic noises; upwards of 180 feet of chalk and clay will divide the tunnel from the water. In addition, it is hardly necessary to say that it will be carefully bricked up; in short, an earthquake itself could hardly impair its safety.

It had been originally intended to construct two enormous shafts close to the shore, through which passengers and goods would have had to be let down, shipped on board the submarine train, and then hoisted up again, when they had been conveyed across. This plan has now been abandoned. It has been determined to prolong the tunnel far enough inland on both sides of the channel, so as to enable the journey to be effected without a break. A gentle incline will gradually lead the train from the Continent to the submarine portion of the permanent way; an equally gentle ascent will land it on the shores of Britain. At some future time I shall let you know the precise spot at which the tunnel is to be commenced. But I am assured that all the practical difficulties in the execution of this astounding design may be considered as good as overcome. The greatest of all—ventilation—has, I am told, been successfully dealt with, and the execution of the tunnel now remains merely a matter of L. s. d.—a question which is certainly not insurmountable, and which will be satisfactorily solved when capitalists become convinced that the undertaking will pay.

SENATOR ELECT BRUCE, OF MISSISSIPPI.

The New-Orleans *Louisianian*, of which P. B. S. Pinchback, the colored Senator elect from Louisiana, is proprietor, and which is edited and managed entirely by colored men, gives the following sketch, more complete than any we have yet seen, of Mr. Bruce, who has been elected to the United States Senate from Mississippi, for the term beginning in 1875:

"Blanch Kelso Bruce was born in Prince Edward County, Va., March 1, 1841—moved to Marshall County, Miss., in 1851, and to Missouri in 1854. He is of mixed blood—his father being white and his mother colored. He was a slave until liberated in 1855. He had the advantages of a common school education, obtained at Oberlin, Ohio. He returned to Mississippi in 1869, and held successively several offices of profit and trust. In this year he was appointed Register of voters in Tallahatchie County, Miss., and took an active part in the political canvass. In 1870, he was elected Sergeant at arms of the State Senate. In 1871, he was appointed Assessor of Bolivar County, and in the latter part of the same year was elected Sheriff and Tax Collector of said county, and, also, a member of the Board of Levee Commissioners of the county. In 1872, he was re-elected to each of these offices, in which he served, until the people, through the General Assembly, as an expression of appreciation of his capacity and fidelity, elected him on the 5th of February, 1874, United States Senator from Mississippi for the term beginning March 4, 1875. Senator Bruce is of fine address, easy, and graceful in his carriage, thoughtful and matured in his intellect, and a man of sterling and acknowledged integrity."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

There were relieved on Saturday at the soup-rooms of the Fourth Precinct 3,032 persons.

John McGettrick, of No. 304 Henry street, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Otterbourg at Essex Market Court yesterday, on a charge of stealing clothing valued at $40 from his father.

The members of the Arion Society, who on Saturday night were engaged in a masquerade, met at their hall in St. Mark's place yesterday afternoon and had what they called a "blow-out." This included music, singing, and a variety of amusements.

Peter Murphy and Charles Foley, of No. 140 West Nineteenth street, became engaged in a quarrel on Saturday night about some money matters. Murphy stabbed Foley in the hand, inflicting a painful wound, for which he was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Sherwood, at Jefferson Market Police Court.

A disorderly place at No. 119 Christie street, kept by the widow of the late "Kit" Burns, whose rat pit on Water street was effectually closed by Mr. Bergh, was "raided" on by the Police on Saturday night. Sixteen persons, male and female, arrested there were committed for examination yesterday by Justice Otterbourg.

The New-York City Schuetzen Corps, an organization of German riflemen, lately formed by the members of the old Schuetzen Corps, recently dissolved, effected a permanent organization by the election of John F. Gerdes President; Secretaries, Wm. Brueckmann and F. W. Schuhmacher; Treasurer, H. Kappenberg; Finance Committee, Gen. Schoverzwaelder, Henry Bischof, and Franz Warker.

Under the auspices of the Helvetia Rifle Club a meeting of Swiss residents was held in Fourth street yesterday, when some preliminary action was taken to make arrangements for a grand national celebration in this City some time next Summer, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the national rifle organization in Switzerland. The proceeds of the celebration are to go to the funds of the various Swiss benevolent societies. A committee, composed of members of the different Swiss societies, was formed to take further action in the matter.

BROOKLYN.

Patrick Hadden, aged thirty-five, of No. 439 Warren street, found at the corner of Warren and Nevins streets, with a dislocated shoulder, was sent to the City Hospital.

David Finn was arrested on Saturday evening, having in his possession three quarts of cream which he had skimmed from milk in the milk-house of Henry Bedell, No. 803 Gates avenue, where he had forced an entry.

On Saturday evening Patrolman Rogers, of the Tenth Precinct, recovered a small lot of property at No. 50 Forsyth street, New-York, which had been stolen from a Mr. Adams, of No. 302 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, by Henry Meyers, on the 13th ult.

John Fortrader, a German bar-tender, aged twenty-one, living at No. 117 West Twenty-first street, while insane, attempted to commit suicide yesterday at No. 4 York street, by shooting himself in the eye with a pistol. He was cared for at Park Hospital.

James Galvin, Cornelius O'Keefe, and Michael Rorke, all under sixteen, were arrested on Saturday, charged with maliciously breaking a number of panes of glass in the skylights of the houses Nos. 100, 102, and 104 Warren streets. George Krouse, aged fourteen, was arrested for a similar offense committed at No. 228 Pacific street.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday the children attached to the Sunday-school of the Park Baptist Church, at Port Richmond, had their monthly concert.

William McGee, of Tompkinsville, who was found drunk in the streets by Officer Gibson, yesterday, died after being taken to the Police Head-quarters. Coroner Lee was notified.

NEW-JERSEY.

An infant child of John McCoy, of Paterson, died on Saturday in consequence of burns received a few days ago.

For the third time the announcement is made that Joseph W. Freeman will be tried for the murder of his mother. This time it is to be before Judge Bedle, to-day, in the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer. There are two defenses, one that the shooting was accidental, the other that the accused was insane. Such is the fashion in murder trials of recent date.

A large number of citizens assembled at the Jersey City Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday afternoon, anticipating the return of Hamilton, the defaulting City Treasurer, who was reported to have been captured. He did not arrive. The statement that he would was made on the authority of Police Justice Shackleton. It is thought, however, that Hamilton is in custody.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock last night a brakeman named Ware, employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, sustained injuries at the Grove street crossing of the road in Jersey City which will probably prove fatal. While a freight train was passing beneath the bridge at that point, he was struck by one of the beams and thrown off his car. After his wounds were dressed he was removed to the Jersey City Hospital. He lives in Altoona, Penn.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Judge O. A. Lochrane, of Georgia, is at the Sturtevant House.

Ex-Congressman Hiram Price, of Iowa, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Congressman F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

J. Hegermann Lindercrove, Danish Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

Gov. Henry Howard, of Rhode Island; Col. G. A. Kensel, United States Army; Gen. J. N. Knapp, of Auburn, N. Y., and Marshall Field, of Chicago, are at the Windsor Hotel.

THE BIRTHDAY OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The French Minister of the Interior has sent a circular to the Prefects referring to a circular letter distributed by certain partisans of the Second Empire, inviting persons in the name of a committee formed in Paris to go to England to do homage to the Prince Imperial on the occasion of his coming of age. The Minister of the Interior says: "This document claims the attention of the Government from several points of view. The Government has no idea of restricting or watching too closely the liberty of action of French citizens, and finds nothing objectionable in persons who had filled offices or received favors under the last Government retaining deference for and doing honor to the imperial family and the Prince Imperial." The Ministerial circular then adverts to the facilities granted to functionaries, even of the highest class, to attend the funeral of Napoleon III., but points out that the circumstances attending the step now announced by the imperialist partisans are quite different, and have a political character which it would be difficult not to perceive. The Minister continues: "The choice for a solemn manifestation of the day on which the Prince Imperial enters his nineteenth year appears to proceed from the thought that the imperial Constitution fixed that same date for the attainment of the Sovereign's majority. We are thus led to perceive in this an indirect acknowledgment of the right of the Prince Imperial to reign over France in virtue of that Constitution, and of the protests against the contrary decision adopted by the National Assembly. It is true that the circular letter published by the papers abstains from any comment of this kind, but public opinion will always be disposed to believe that its most natural interpretation is also the true one. Being deputed to execute the will of the National Assembly, the Government cannot allow any manifestation which might derogate from the respect due to all its decrees. You will, therefore, vigilantly observe what effect may be given to the invitation published by the newspapers. If in the efforts made to increase the number of visitors to England you discover the least attempt to question the validity of the sovereign decisions of the Assembly, you will instantly inform me of it, in order that I may immediately deal with the offense. Henceforth you will not permit any canvassing in public places to obtain adhesions to the proposed journey to England, or any passionate discussions which might result therefrom, and perhaps cause lamentable disorder. Our duty is to avert anything that might disturb the tranquillity so necessary to all interests, and above all, those of the working classes, in the present commercial and industrial crisis prevailing in the country. Marshal MacMahon has promised France repose, and we should all so act that he may be able to keep his word. Finally, you will inform me if you learn that any functionaries whatever purpose taking part in the manifestation in question, and you will request them to relinquish an intention which the Government could not allow them to carry out. It should be sufficient for such an act to be considered as disobeying the decrees of the National Assembly to cause it to be scrupulously abstained from."

LAW REPORTS.

CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Donohue, J.—48, Boyd et al. vs. Scott et al.; 52, In the matter, &c., Meyer, Trustee; 71, Platt, Executor, vs. Platt; 77, Clerke vs. Clifford; 78, People ex rel. Foster vs. Department of Public Works; 83, Evans vs. Powell; 88, Ahern vs. Goodspeed; 89, Ballard vs. Gunther; 90, Platt, &c., vs. Platt; 94, Ballard vs. Gunther, &c.; 95, Scott, &c., vs. Thornton; 100, Smith vs. Smith; 102, Platt et al vs. Platt; 108½, —— vs. ——; 109, In the matter, &c., Baltic Fire Ins. Co.; 111, Goodridge vs. Skidmore; 113, Wells vs. Schrauth; 115, Egbert vs. Crittenden; 130, Trulsuff vs. Skiddy, &c.; 144, McVay vs. Cantwell; 158, The People ex rel. Wood vs. Earle; 165, Schenck vs. Smith; 174, Beekman, &c., vs. Fish, &c.; 177, Kelly, Jr., vs. Union Telegraph Company of New-York; 181, Mayer vs. Mayor; 183, In the matter of Disborough vs. Herdman; 184, The People ex rel., McGowan vs Green; 195, The People ex rel., Creamer vs. Green; 196, Ballard vs. Gunther, impleaded; 197, The People ex rel., Day vs. Harle; 199, Agate vs. Coburn, &c., (four suits.) Call—202, Gardiner vs. Eckerson.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Lawrence, JJ.—131, Newman vs. Goddard; 134, Read vs. Smith; 136, Murphy et al. vs. Salem; 137, Tyng vs. Fields et al.; 141, Sloane vs. Eisen; 143, Green vs. Trask; 145, Randolph, &c., vs. Peck et al.; 146, Osgood et al., &c. vs. Toole et al.; 147, Risley vs. Indianapolis, B. & W. Railroad Company; 148, English et al., &c., vs. Steele; 150, Greenwood et al. vs. Brink; 151, Reeder vs. Schneider et al.; 152, Boardman vs. Gaillard et al.; 154, Jex vs. The Board of Education; 155, Barry, &c., vs. Brune et al., &c.; 158, Hope vs. Lawrence; 158½, Arnold et al., &c., vs. Nichols, &c.; 159, Richardson vs. Virtue et al.; 160, Pollok vs. Schulze, &c.; 161, Kiersted et al. vs. O. and A. Railroad Company et al.; 162, Arctic Fire Insurance Company vs. Austin, &c.; 163, Union Manfacturing Company vs. Byington; 164, Krom, &c., vs. Levy; 165, Holmes vs. Pettengill et al.; 166, Hemmenway vs. Wilson et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—776½, Brinkley vs. Brinkley; 1180, Thorp vs. Griffin et al.; 237, Ball vs. Hudson River Railroad Company; 1306, Gladis et al. vs. Jacoby; 480, Hubbard et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1220, Duncan vs. Burleigh; 1676, Talbert vs. Kelly et al.; 1666, Ainsworth vs. Backus; 436, Smith vs. Mayor New-York; 114, Perkins vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 112, Townsend vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1216, Webb vs. Walsh; 1734, Todd vs. Shelbourne, impleaded; 2374, Nudig vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1136, Scott vs. Hughes; 266, Despres vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 2532, Deitrich vs. Mayor, &c.; 3034, Gearty vs. Mayor, &c.; 384, Ford vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1756, Swift vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Held by ——, J.—2117, Bradley vs. the Mayor, &c.; 285, Willett, Administrator, vs. Kipp et al.; 637, Arthur et al. vs. Hampton; 427, Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 75, Black et al. vs. The Continental National Bank; 2967, Roome vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 1327, McGregor vs. Boyle; 991, McMaster vs. Green et al.; 173, Nelson et al. vs. Degraw; 455, Taylor vs. Eastman; 1215, Shaw vs. Duncan et al.; 855, Wight vs. O'Brien, &c.; 2549, Nelson, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.; 729, Herder vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1205, Bentley vs. Weir; 445, Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.; 1095, Tappan vs. Wheeler; 807, Buneke vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1301, Oceanic Steam Navigation Company vs. Smith et al.; 1227, Dilleber vs. Home Life Insurance Company; 3113, People ex rel. Dolan vs. Keating.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—763, Cousinery vs. Pearsall; 899, Jones vs. Barlow et al.; 243, Hawes et al. vs. Nolan et al.; 653, Petrie vs. Poillon; 637, Beverridge vs. Day; 741, Boschen vs. Frank et al.; 1023, Brown vs. Combes et al.; 871, Fitzgibbons vs. Sloan; 731, Parsons et al. vs. Sutton et al.; 865, Forty Second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company vs. Guntzer; 469, Griffiths et al. vs. Force; 533, Ellis vs. Black; 341, Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1595, Howe vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1647, Whitney vs. Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—866, Wallace vs. Fairchild; 880, Jakob vs. Lelanne et al.; 830, American Med. Company vs. Kessler; 898, Whiting Arms Company vs. Barlow et al.; 1484, Grant vs. Taylor; 650, Doyle et al. vs. Sharp; 870, Keep vs. Kauffman et al.; 1490, Hickey vs. Mayor, &c.; 878, National Steam-ship Company vs. Platt et al.; 374, McCourt vs. D. D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.; 578, Journeau vs. Tallman; 16, Bauer vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 722, Hart vs. Hayes; 896, Pioneer Iron Works vs. Reynolds; 688, Luppold vs. Ohnmocht.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Robinson, Larremore, and J. F. Daly, JJ.—34, Beach vs. Ryder; 43, Buckmaster vs. Consumers' Ice Company; 41, Carr vs. Tallman; 57, Sweeny vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Preference—3388, Kingsland vs. The Mayor, &c.; 68, McCauley, Administratrix, vs. Gans; 2077, Heitler vs. Act et al.; 1369, Bronk, Administratrix, vs. New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; 2726, Poillon vs. Hancox; 2420, Connor vs. Gray; 2499, Krymborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2173, Upton vs. Bedlow; 107, Davison vs. Alden; 78, Ely vs. Stilwell. Order—6167, O'Connor vs. New-York and Hudson River Railroad Company; 2423, Hauff vs. Moore; 1960, Duncan vs. Brennan. Order—3819, Vanderboget vs. Gibbs; 463, Rogers Bros. vs. Granam.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned until first Monday in April.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—3338, Tucker vs. Hance, et al.; 4368, Sleeper vs. Calkin et al.; 2370, Kempf vs. Holland; 2338½, Brannigan vs. Hall; 2442, Guest vs. Booth; 384, Newberger vs. Gloven; 4536, Mayer et al. vs. Crook; 4658, Duffy vs. Levi; 4478, Banchle vs. Mayer; 1663, Baebler vs. Currier; 1664, Baebler vs. Wilson; 1665, Baebler vs. Walker; 3440, Pfeiffer vs. Stein; 3442, O'Neill vs. Tufts; 3450, Pashley et al. vs. Fowler.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—3389, Richard et al vs. Hass; 3115, Gebhardt vs. Mather; 3423, Bradbury et al. vs. Laureys; 3427, Shrady vs. Emerson; 3313, Henley vs. Asher et al.; 2157, Leddy vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 3305, Wickwire vs. Pitney et al.; 3289, Soneborn et al. vs. Triebertchauer; 3311, O'Neill vs. Cleveland; 2982, Morgan vs. Geoghan; 3273, Gottsberger vs. Brennan; 3391, Pretzfelder vs. Robertson; 3293, Luke vs. Hedges et al.; 4479, Schneider vs. Kaufman; 3453, Polaski vs. Fleick; 3455, Sherwin et al. vs. Graham.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—3779, Goodheart vs. Irving; 4495, Ott, Jr., vs. Robinson; 4108, Woods et al. vs. Cook; 4589, Palmer vs. Gayton; 4514, Goldstein vs. Simon; 4374, Richardson et al. vs. Bussing; 4059, Fairchild vs. Reeve et al.; 3203½, Bogert vs. Carney et al.; 3290, Wallach vs. Opper; 4394, McIntyre vs. Johnston; 4382, Gillot vs. Josney et al.; 4379, Butler et al. vs. Middlefield Marble Company; 4494, Driggs vs. New-York Type and Electrotype Company et al.; 4440, Wall vs. Greene; 4488, Gallandet vs. Heath.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Forehand vs. Collins, impleaded; In the matter of Mangan; Ferguson vs. Gibbons; Schmidt vs. Goldsmith; Pine vs. Pine; In the matter, &c., Vandepoel; In the matter, &c., Sierra B. Silver Mining Company; Cleland vs. Churchill, (two cases;) In the matter, &c., Mahoney; Bond, &c., vs. Quicksilver Mining Company; Sleight vs. Crystal Spring Company; granted.

Trimon vs. Marsh; appeal sustained. Memorandum.

Cochrane vs. Gould; In the matter, &c., Vandewater; Guggenheim vs. Guggenheim; Prouty vs. Levett; Demmler vs. Demmler; In the matter, &c., Broadway Tabernacle Society; Stillman vs. Ludeman; orders granted.

The People, &c., vs. The New-York Plate-glass Company; Pettigrew vs. The City of Brooklyn; Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company vs. Cruger. Memoranda.

Duden vs. Vivyan; Taddiken vs. Cantrell; motions granted.

Agate vs. Coburn, &c.; judgment granted.

Platt vs. Platt; report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Martling vs. Whelpley; Williamson vs. Mason et al.; Thomas vs. Cole; motions denied.

Egan vs. McGinn; cause referred.

Noonan vs. Dunphy; referred.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Putsel vs. Van Brunt; motion granted in part. See memorandum.

Wyman vs. Charlick; motion for reference granted.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Donovan vs. Sheridan et al.; judgment for plaintiff. See opinion.

PROVIDENCE CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 7.—The Printing Cloth market was weak at lower prices early in the week, but with a better demand. There was a reaction at the close, and the market closed steady at 5⅝c. for spot goods, although 5⅝c. was declined for a line of Extras. Sales of the week 40,500 pieces, at from 5½c. for Extra 64s, early in the week, to 5⅝c.@5¾c. for Standard and Extras at the close.

[Advertisement.]

ANNOUNCEMENT.—The special or Fifth avenue style of dress hat manufactured by Knox will be ready for inspection on Saturday, the 7th inst.

E. M. KNOX, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

A SPECIALTY.—KNOX'S Spring style a specialty. Ready now. KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton st.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:22 | Sun sets.....6:01 | Moon rises.12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:28 | Gov. Island.12:17 | Hell Gate..1:39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, March 8.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Feb. 26, and Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Crawford, New-Orleans Feb. 27, and South-west Pass 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston March 5, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 70 hours, with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah March 5, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Bark W. A. Farnsworth, (of Singapore,) Snow, Messina Jan. 9, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Francisco, Cilento, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Naples 51 ds. with fruit to Lauro & Storey—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Aquila, (Norw.,) Gerrard, Swansea 43 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to master. Jan. 30, lat. 40 12, lon. 16 49, spoke bark Alma, (Norw.,) from Gloucester, for Pensacola; Feb. 7, lat. 29 34, lon. 26 13, spoke bark Sappho, (Br.,) from Dublin, for Savannah; 28th, lat. 28, lon. 70 57, spoke bark Mercator, (Norw.,) from Cork, for Hampton Roads.

Bark Fearless, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Eldridge, Seville 30 ds. with mdse to Gomes & Arguimbau. Feb. 12, lat. 35 34, lon. 18 40, passed ship Undine, (of Glasgow,) bound S.; same time bark Atlanta, (Ger.,) bound S.

Bark Addie McAdam, Partridge, Matanzas 10 ds. with sugar to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Is anchored on the bar.

Brig Robert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Abbott, St. [illegible] Mast. 14 ds. with sugar to [illegible]. Left in port schr. L. S. Davis, Cottrell, from Georgetown, S. C., disog.

Bark Rialto, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Sanford, Rio Janeiro 58 ds., with coffee to Arnold, Sturges & Co. [illegible] off Hatteras, spoke bark Fecora, from [illegible], for New-York.

Bark Martin Luther, (Norw.,) Olsen, Dublin Jan. 24, to ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Juno, (Ger.,) Gering, Montevideo 41 ds., with hides, &c., to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Vibilia, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Ogden, Havre 48 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Is anchored in the Lower Bay for orders.

Brig Julia Blake, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Knowles, Mayagues 15 ds., with sugar to E. Sanchez y Dolz—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Sarah Crowell, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Morris, Arecibo, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co. Left in port brig Morning Light, for New-Haven in 3 ds.

Schr. Tendenz, (Ger.,) Hueser, Rio Grand do Sul, 64 ds., with hides, &c., to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Nellie J. Dinsmore, (of Lubec,) Baker, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. C. E. Morrison, Smith, New-Orleans 18 ds., with mdse to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Kocheko, Jasper, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Penvert & Co.—vessel to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Henry Parker, Lewis, Demerara 23 ds., with molasses to Edwin Rowe—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro. Left in port brigs Harry Brown and Eastern Star, for New-York in 3 ds.

Schr. A. J. Hammil, Joy, Virginia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Lottie S. Cook, Arey, Newport.

Schr. Samuel Hart, Holbrook, Boothbay.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Sylvia, East Greenwich.

Schr. Minnesota, Kelly, East Greenwich.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Nichols, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Success, Richards, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. E. Nash, Nash, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Wareham.

Schr. Baltimore, Francis, New-Haven.

Schr. A. B. Parker, Dean, Somerset for Philadelphia.

Sld. barks Henriette and Johanne Carl, for Bremen; brigs Rio De La Plata, for Montevideo; Atalaya, for Cienfuegos; Chas. Dennis, for Matanzas.

BELOW—Ship Northern Light, (of Boston,) Nelson, Liverpool Jan. 25, with mdse. to Frederick Baker.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, W.; cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 8.—Arr. steamers Sea Gull, from Charleston; D. J. Foley, from Wilmington; Wm. Kennedy, from Providence; F. W. Brune, from New-York; and Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia; barks Venerando, from Licata; Stella, from Licata; Raffaele Ligure, from Genoa; brigs Saama, from Liverpool; Asteria, from Rio; schrs. Almon Bird, from Matanzas; Shiloah, from Sagua; Stephen Bennett, from Cardenas. Below barks Mercator, from Cork; N. C. Kirkegaard, from Dublin; brig Æolus, from New-York; schr. G. M. Partridge, from Belfast, Me.

BOSTON, March 8.—Arr. Bark Atlanta from Palermo; Schr. Gordon from Cardenas; Steamer Flagg for Charleston returned on Sunday to land Andrew Johnson, a fireman, who was seriously injured by a bar of iron striking him.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 8.—Arr. brig Ysabellita, from Havana; schr. Old Chad, from Baracoa. Sld. steamer Puerto Rico, for Liverpool; barks W. E. Campbell, for Liverpool; Cynthia Palmer, for Liverpool; schrs. Leonesia, for Havana; G. W. Andrews, for New-York; John Shay, for Wilmington, Del.; Willie Price, for Rockport; steamer Mercedita, for Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 8.—Arr. at the Passes, steamer George Washington, from New-York; ship Expounder, from Liverpool; bark Lete, from Marseilles. Sld., steamers City of Austin, Mississippi, and New-Orleans; ship Virginia; barks Lynet, Onni, and King Carl; brig Charlotte Buck.

The steamer Historian is still on the bar.

PORTLAND, Me., March 8.—The steam-ship Phoenician arrived here to-day, having left Liverpool on the 14th ult. She experienced the same succession of gales as did the Scandinavian, and had her after steering gear carried away, and lost one boat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 8.—The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer Granada arr. here to-day from New-York, via Cape Horn, from Panama. All on board well. She brought two passengers.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 8.—Arr., ships Freedom, from London; barks Emilie, from London; Sultana, from Shields; Landemanden, from London; and Alcedo, from Dublin.

Cld., schr. Annie Bliss, for Baltimore.

Sld., bark Araminta, for Liverpool.

SILVER-PLATED TABLE WARE

MANUFACTURED BY THE

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.

550 BROADWAY, N. Y.

REMOVAL.

BREWSTER & CO.

OF BROOME ST.,

HAVE REMOVED THE MANUFACTURING BRANCH OF THEIR BUSINESS TO THEIR NEW FACTORY,

BROADWAY AND 47TH ST.,

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT OF ITS KIND IN THE COUNTRY, THEIR DOWN-TOWN WARE-ROOMS REMAINING AS BEFORE AT

5th av. and 14th st.

WITH LARGELY INCREASED FACILITIES TO INSURE THOROUGHNESS AND PROMPTNESS, AND WITH A DETERMINATION TO MAINTAIN THE REPUTATION OF THEIR PRODUCTIONS AS

THE STANDARD FOR QUALITY,

THEY INVITE A CONTINUATION OF THE PUBLIC FAVOR WHICH HAS GIVEN THEM A CONSTANTLY INCREASING BUSINESS DURING THEIR SEVENTEEN YEARS' OCCUPANCY OF THE OLD BROOME STREET ESTABLISHMENT.

CONNECTED WITH THEIR WORKS, THEY HAVE A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED

REPAIRING DEPARTMENT,

UNDER THE PERSONAL CARE OF A MEMBER OF THE FIRM.

NOTICE.

☞ IN ORDER TO PRESERVE OUR IDENTITY WITH THE OLD LOCALITY AND THE REPUTATION THERE MADE, WE SHALL CONTINUE TO SIGN AS AT FOOT, THAT WE MAY NOT BE CONFOUNDED WITH A JOINT STOCK COMPANY, TRADING IN CARRIAGES, UNDER A NAME VERY SIMILAR TO OUR OWN.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME ST.

CHENEY BROTHERS'

AMERICAN SILKS,

NEW SPRING COLORS.

The attention of discriminating purchasers is specially called to these fine silks, which are warranted to satisfy the most exacting demand for variety, beauty, finish, and durability, and are specially noted for the fact that they will not crack or change color under the hardest usage, and as the best silks for the price in the market.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Broadway and 20th st., and

Grand and Chrystie sts.

MASONIC GOODS.

JEWELS, WORKING TOOLS,

COLUMNS, AND SOCIETY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

NO. 19 MAIDEN LANE.

KNABE

GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.

NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. [illegible]

WM. KNABE & CO., [illegible]